

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



January 24, 1923



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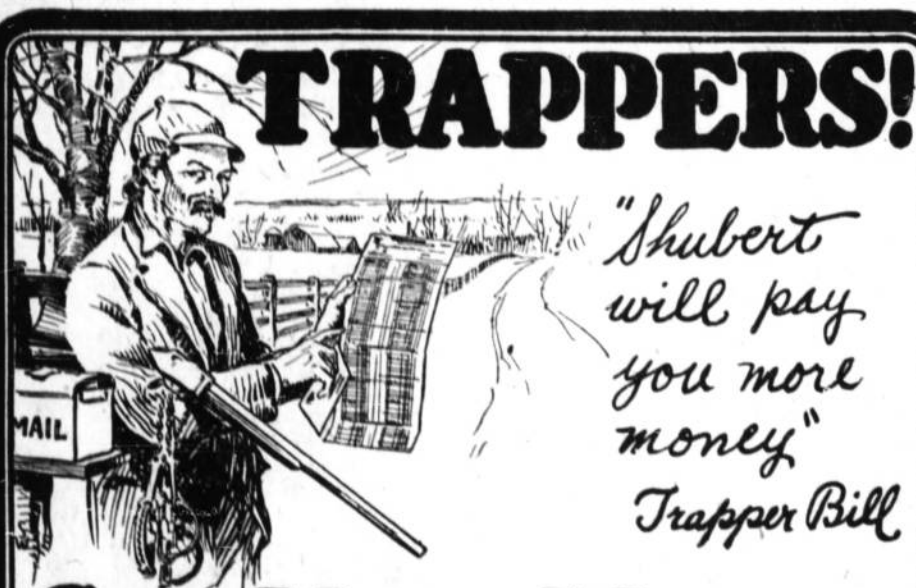
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

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Shipping Noxious Weed Seeds

G. M. Stewart, of the Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary, states that during the month of December, 182 cars, with 10,622,301 pounds of screenings, were shipped from Fort William into the province of Alberta.

These screenings are from the grain of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as from Alberta, and so include many of the seeds of sow thistle and wild mustard, of which Alberta has so far been comparatively free to date. There have also been a lot of screenings from the elevators of Alberta distributed back to the farms, too.

Mr. Stewart stated that as the screenings were not ground, the matter could not be efficiently controlled under the Dominion Feeding Stuffs Act and some provincial regulations would have to be enforced.

Manitoba Legislature Opens

Third Farmer Government to Take Charge of Provincial Affairs Meets House
—Wheat Board, Hudson Bay Railway, and Commission on Education Dealt With in Speech from Throne

THE first session of the 17th Manitoba Legislative Assembly was opened by Lieut.-Governor Sir J. A. M. Aikins, on Thursday, January 18, with the usual formalities.

Appointment of a royal commission to investigate the educational system in Manitoba is the chief item in the government's program outlined in the speech from the throne. It was also announced in the speech that during the session a measure will be brought before the house to put to test for one year a method of wheat-marketing in co-operation with the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The first question to be brought before the house was introduced by F. J. Dixon, leader of the Labor party. He gave notice he would ask the province to immediately take some steps to relieve the unemployed of the province. Scores of men were looking in vain for work he asserted, and he felt the provincial and civic authorities should take steps to bring about a solution of the question. He declared many of the men out of work were returned soldiers with families.

Talbot Elected Speaker

When the members convened to elect the speaker of the House, Premier John Bracken, seconded by Hon. W. R. Clubb, minister of public works, moved that P. A. Talbot be given the post.

T. C. Norris said that he did not propose to move an amendment, but he was opposed to the selection of Mr. Talbot. The former premier said his group supported him in his opposition to Mr. Talbot, but he did not intend to enter into a discussion on the matter.

"Arrangement was apparently made by the administration last summer to appoint Mr. Talbot to the speakership," Mr. Norris said. "It is the prerogative of the House, and not the government party alone, to choose the speaker, and in Mr. Talbot's election it appears there has been some political arrangement made by the government. In this statement I am merely giving expression to the views of my group and do not propose to move any amendment to the nomination."

In the vote the Liberals voiced their objection by voting "Nay."

Official Opposition

T. C. Norris is the official leader of the opposition, it was announced following the allocation of seats. He sits exactly opposite the treasury benches, where for seven years he held the central position as premier of Manitoba. The Labor group retains its old position to the right of Mr. Norris and the Liberal group, while the Conservatives have changed their position as the official opposition to the seats formerly occupied by the Independent Farmers.

Early in the session, J. W. Breakey, Liberal member for Glenwood, will introduce a resolution for legislation implementing the platform pledge of the Farmers' party with regard to the single transferable ballot in single member constituencies in which there are more than two candidates.

Wheat Board Legislation Forecasted
After reviewing the various factors

which have borne heavily upon the farming industry, the speech from the throne goes on to say:

"The problems presented by the conditions in which agricultural industry is carried on involve consideration of financial facilities, transportation facilities and access to the markets of the world by means of some form of wheat-marketing organization on a wide co-operative basis. The whole question of methods and agencies for the handling of the wheat after it leaves the farmers' hands is one of great complexity and requires the most careful analysis and consideration. With a view to putting to the test for one year the method of wheat-marketing for which existing legislation of the Dominion parliament makes provision, contingent upon certain provincial legislation concurrent therewith, my government will lay before you a proposal for such concurrent legislation, thereby co-operating in the action which has been taken by the legislative assemblies of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta."

Hudson Bay Railway

The portion of the speech dealing with the Hudson Bay Railway reads as follows:

"In view of the fact that the expenditure required to complete Hudson Bay Railway is only a fraction of the amount expended already on the construction of 332 miles of that railway, including two steel bridges over the Nelson river, and in view of the fact that the delay in proceeding with the laying of steel on the remaining 92 miles, on which grade construction was completed several years ago, has resulted in deterioration of the work done, which, if allowed to continue, will cause serious loss and necessitate greater ultimate expenditure, and in view moreover of the fact that provision was made many years ago by the Dominion government for defraying the whole cost of construction out of the sale of western land, a resolution will be submitted to you declaring that the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway should be proceeded with as a matter of vital importance to western Canada, without further delay."

Lake Transportation Rates

Paragraphs from the speech on lake transportation rates and other items of wide interest follow:

"During the latter part of the past shipping season on the Great Lakes, the Dominion coasting regulations which operate to prevent competition with Canadian vessels by vessels not of Canadian registry had the effect of keeping lake freight rates on western Canadian grain higher than the level they would have been at if there had been such competition. A resolution will be laid before you praying the Dominion government and parliament to prepare and enact such legislation as may be necessary to empower the Dominion government to suspend the provisions in question when it is judged advisable so to do."

Commission on Education

"Among the matters I have earnestly to commend to your attention is the

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PICTURE TITLE CONTEST

SEE PAGE 27

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- ☐ How to Plan and Design Becoming Clothes
- ☐ How to Make My Own Hats
- ☐ How to Earn Money as a Milliner

Name.....
(Please specify whether Mrs. or Miss)

Address.....

maintenance of the highest possible efficiency in the public educational system, which, as a whole, is a vital part of the life of the province. The possibilities of effecting increased efficiency in the primary, the secondary, and the higher courses of education and training, in order to secure the most effective use of the public money, merit consideration. In order that such consideration may be given in the light of fullest knowledge available, my government will submit to you a proposal that a commission be appointed to enquire into and advise upon these matters.

Rigorous Retrenchment

"My government, constrained by the present need of doing everything possible towards reducing expenditure, have had to effect measures of rigorous retrenchment, much as they regret in some cases the severe necessity that compels them so to do. In view of their obligations to the whole people of Manitoba, they feel that they have no

other choice than to continue to apply policies of economy in public expenditure."

To Probe Shipping Combine

An order-in-council, made public by Premier King on January 19, provides for a royal commission to enquire into the shipping combine which, it is alleged, is responsible for excessive freight rates and other abuses which tend to lessen the price which western grain producers are obliged to take for their product.

The members of the royal commission named in the order-in-council are: Dr. S. J. McLean, assistant chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners; Levi Thomson, former Progressive whip and member of parliament for Qu'Appelle, Sask., and Gen. L. T. Tremblay, of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Quebec.

Charges were made some time ago that the lake shippers had combined to

enhance rates on grain, and that they were also discriminating against Canadian ports and in favor of American lake ports. At the same time it was charged that a combine existed in regard to lake insurance rates, and that tonnage handled was compelled to be insured with companies amalgamated with or controlled by the lake steamship companies in question.

The commission, it is expected, will commence its investigations as soon as it can be organized, and legislation, following to some extent at least on the findings of this body, will be brought before parliament before the end of the coming session.

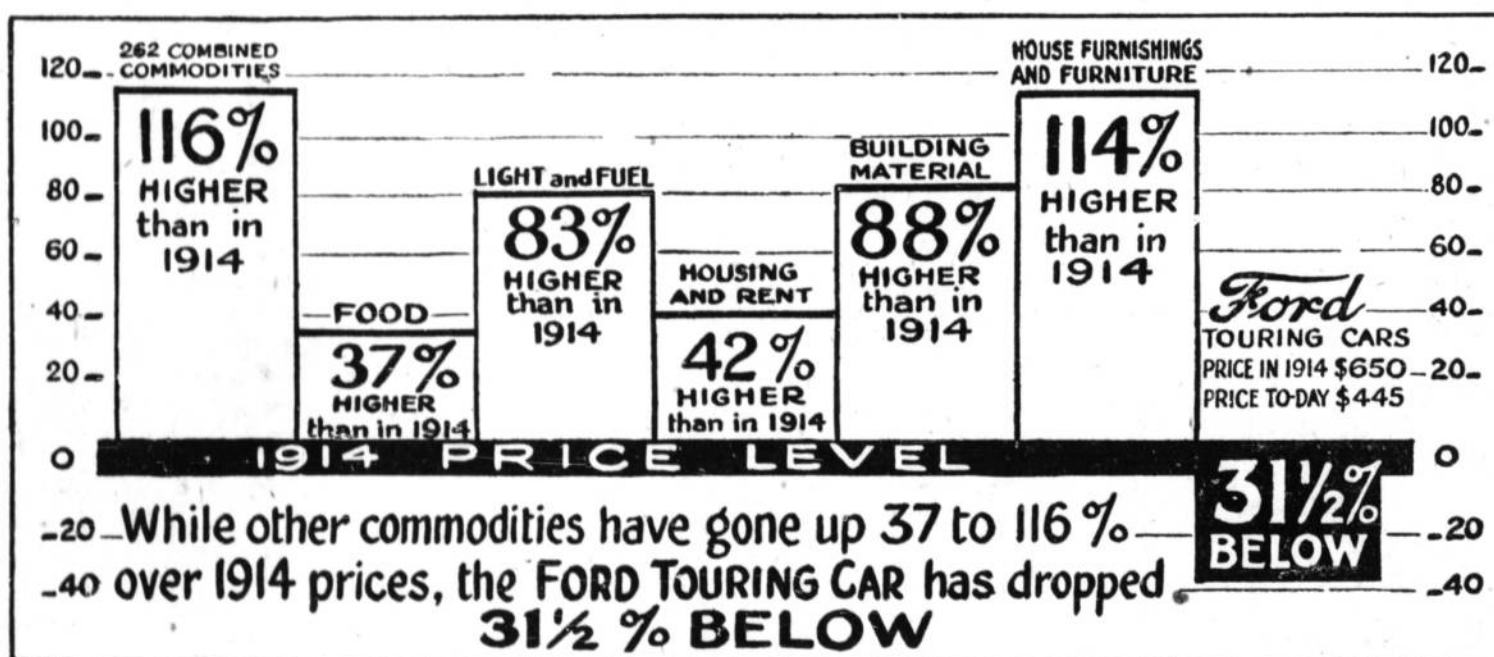
A mass of information bearing out the charges made against the alleged combine is understood to be already in the hands of the government, but the formation of such a royal commission was considered to be advisable because much of this information, while secured from reliable sources, was not secured

under oath, and it was desired to have a report on the matter prepared to place before parliament. The matter of the coasting laws, which were suspended last fall to the extent of allowing American vessels to load cargoes of Canadian grain consigned eastward, will, it is expected, be gone into during the investigation, with the possibility of their amendment by parliament if the commission should recommend such action.

Before the 1922 grain shipping season opened, Hon. James Robb, minister of trade and commerce, called the lake shipping interests to a conference here and in the course of some plain speaking warned them that there was a possibility of the coasting laws being abrogated if it was found that the Canadian shipping companies were using them, as alleged, to discriminate against Canadian ports and to the injury of Canadian grain producers and shippers.

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It has definitely made Ford products a national institution—being such, the Ford Motor Company believes it is justified in telling the public it serves how the present low price of Ford Cars can be maintained in 1923.

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We are absolutely frank with the public when we say that the present low prices are not justified by present production but only by the production it is hoped will result from them.

The present low prices for Ford Cars are based on maximum production only. To-day's market on steel and other raw material that goes into the manufacture of Ford Cars will not warrant these prices except at peak production.

Ford prices must go up unless they are justified by increased production.

Everybody's Business

The Ford Car is everybody's Car—the Ford business is everybody's business. You and your neighbor, and his neighbor are all vitally affected by the price of Ford Cars.

If you are at all concerned about buying a Ford this year

You Can Set The Price

Fill in the memorandum below and mail direct to the Ford plant at Ford, Ontario.

This merely signifies your intention to buy a Ford Car and obligates you in no manner to buy.

The Ford Company must know how many cars are wanted in 1923 in order to maintain the present prices.

You can help if you act at once.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, - FORD, ONTARIO



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Date.....

I understand that Mr. Ford and the Ford Motor Company have reduced the price of Ford Cars to a point never before conceived to be possible, and that these prices are not justified by the present volume of business, but that they have to bring about a larger volume of business to justify these prices.

While I am not immediately prepared to buy a car, I will want a.....about.....and as I desire to get it at these reduced prices, this will inform you that I intend to buy a Ford unless something unforeseen happens and am advancing this information so that the Ford Motor Company may proceed and manufacture this car during the winter months so that I may have prompt delivery at the time I desire it.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 24, 1923

The U.F.A. Convention

In her very brief address to the delegates at the U.F.A. convention in Calgary last week, the Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio in the Alberta farmers' government, made a suggestion which is worthy of careful consideration by the U.F.A. membership. She referred to the enormous "crop" of resolutions on almost every conceivable subject that came before the convention, and she recommended more "intensive cultivation" in the resolution business. In other words, she suggested that if fewer subjects were dealt with and more intelligent consideration given to them the net result would be vastly more beneficial. No better advice has been given to the U.F.A. convention, and it came from a source quite beyond suspicion. While it would apply in some degree to all our conventions, it is perhaps more applicable in Alberta where the average annual "crop" of resolutions is somewhat heavier than in other provinces and the range somewhat wider.

The demand for a compulsory wheat board is the same in Alberta as in the other two provinces, but the U.F.A. convention broke new ground by demanding a provincial wheat board in case the proposed federal wheat board failed to materialize. The only reason the wheat board was not in operation last year was because capable men could not be found to constitute the board in time to handle the 1922 crop. Much more time is available this year and there will be ample opportunity for the three provincial governments to find men to market the crop under the wheat board system. If it should happen that men cannot be found who will operate the wheat board when it is backed by all three governments, then it would seem to be much less likely that men could be found to assume such responsibility with a board backed by only one government.

The program of financial reform, both federal and provincial, that came before the convention was most comprehensive, and its supporters painted most alluring pictures of the improvements to be brought about by its fulfillment. One resolution was adopted asking that federal Progressive members from Alberta introduce a bill in the House of Commons to provide for a federal "loan department." It provides that the Dominion treasury shall issue currency against the assets of the Canadian people and loan this money "direct to the people at cost," and upon such security as "federal bonds, provincial bonds, urban and rural municipal bonds, and improved, inhabited and used farms," such loans "not to exceed a fixed margin of safety." This is the identical security upon which the chartered banks, loan companies and private individuals are loaning at the present time hundreds of millions of dollars to the farmers of this country. In fact many of the delegates at the convention stated definitely that they had suffered more from too much borrowed money than from any restriction of credit. It would be very valuable information (if possible to secure) to know how many farmers with first-class security have found it impossible to borrow money for their legitimate requirements. If there is any large number, then it is time to find out why. If not, then the proposal above described will fill no outstanding need. The project will not receive serious consideration from the federal government at present.

The second financial proposal adopted by the U.F.A. convention is of a more serious character, because it is provincial in its

scope. It proposes that the Greenfield government shall at once charter a provincial bank under the federal Bank Act, and then this bank will issue its own currency and carry on a regular banking business in this province. "This is a proposal that is undoubtedly within the legal possibilities of accomplishment. It would, however, necessitate the borrowing of a large sum of money by the government in order to provide the capital for the bank. It would also project the government into the banking business at a time when the banking business is not very profitable in rural Alberta. If the bank were conducted upon a business basis it could only loan money to those who offered reasonably good security, or else the capital would quickly be dissipated and the bank would collapse, the losses to be paid by the general taxpayer. Consequently it must be seen that this banking proposition, like the previous-mentioned federal loan scheme, offers no immediate relief whatever from the situation which prevails at present in many parts of rural Alberta. In good times a provincial bank may be a good business proposition, but this is not the time to start one in Alberta.

The third and most far-reaching proposition on the financial program before the convention called for an issue of provincial government bonds sufficient to liquidate the debts of all the farmers of the province. Fortunately, Attorney-general Brownlee happened into the convention hall while this resolution was under discussion, and upon the request of a delegate he was asked to speak on the subject. He pointed out that it would require probably \$60,000,000 to liquidate the farmers' debts, and that the provincial debt was already about the same amount. Of this about \$13,000,000 would mature during the present year, and could only be met by borrowing the money on a further bond issue. The only place to sell provincial bonds was upon the money markets of the world, and those markets were extremely sensitive. He expressed a fear that, owing to the close relationship between the U.F.A. and the government, it might seriously injure the credit of the province if unsound financial resolutions were to be published abroad as coming from the convention. The resolution was voted down by a small majority, only about one-third of the delegates voting at all.

The Alberta farmers are going through hard times; crops have been short and money is scarce. When prospects of easy money are placed before them in most attractive pictures, it is not surprising that many will accept them. Many of the advocates of the proposed financial program (in all sincerity) gave the delegates the impression that money in abundance could be provided for all simply by putting the printing press to work. There is no such relief possible for anyone anywhere. There is no royal road out of debt.

The U.F.A. have their own government in Edmonton thoroughly and sympathetically in touch with their problems and doing all in their power to solve them. It is dangerous in the extreme to attempt to force the government to accomplish the impossible. Such a course will but wreck the government and the U.F.A. if persisted in, and do irreparable damage to the whole farmers' movement. Real money cannot be produced in wholesale quantities from nothing; Russia and Austria and Germany have all tried to do it, and their money today isn't worth the paper it is printed upon. Alberta is a borrowing province and will be for many years, and it

is important that its credit be unimpaired. No organization can do more to assist in maintaining the credit of the province than the U.F.A., and none can do it more harm by unwise action.

By this we do not suggest that the present banking and currency system is perfect. But it is not worth while making changes unless there is some likelihood of securing improvement. Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have made progress with long-term mortgage loans, government savings banks and rural credit societies. All these are of value and offer something for the U.F.A. to consider. The Council of Agriculture has proposed a royal commission to investigate our whole banking system. This is a sound course to pursue, as what is most needed is information. It is to be hoped that the U.F.A. members will study the question fully before another year and not be allured by the "will of the wisp" of easy money which exists only in the imagination. The U.F.A. is a magnificent organization that has accomplished a great deal for the farmers of that province and if it follows a wise course will be of even greater service in the future, but by unwise action it may quite easily lose all the advantages gained. The Guide is tremendously interested in the welfare of the Alberta farmers and for that reason ventures to offer these suggestions in the hope that it will be doing a real service to the organization which it has served for many years.

The Tobacco Pool

The fastest piece of work in co-operative organization among producers is reported from Virginia and North and South Carolina where 84,000 tobacco growers have signed ironclad five-year contracts to deliver every pound of their tobacco to their own association for "orderly marketing at a fair price." In a period of about two years the growers have thus organized themselves into a co-operative pooling association that now controls about nine-tenths of the tobacco grown in these three states. The same co-operative movement is spreading like wild fire over Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Tennessee—wherever tobacco is grown. The growers are taking over warehouses and developing methods of financing that were considered to be beyond their reach a short time ago.

Aaron Sapiro was the apostle of co-operative organization whose evangelistic zeal fired the tobacco growers of the southern states and brought about the revolution in selling methods. The movement has aroused the undying hostility of the powerfully entrenched and wealthy independent buyers. These gentlemen have found the tobacco business from their own standpoint exceedingly profitable for a great many years, and have become "leading citizens" through the proceeds of the tobacco crop. They are fighting the co-operatives with every weapon at their disposal, and are announcing that the whole thing is a wild-cat venture that will be short lived because it is unsound and has no financial backing. This is the rule the world over. Every interest wishes to maintain its own peculiar privilege and its own source of income.

The future progress of the tobacco growers' co-operative movement will be watched with intense interest all over the American continent. The co-operative fever among producers has become almost epidemic. Its soundness has been demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt. Growers of many different products have shown by experience that they

can market their own product at greater advantage to themselves than can be done by private interests. In the prairie provinces the farmers have a wonderful opportunity to develop a similar organization for the marketing of their own grain. They will never be satisfied with the marketing system until it is owned, controlled and operated by themselves.

For Greater Economy

It is claimed by some that the blame for the lack of trees across this great prairie country should be laid at the door of the Indians who flourished here generations ago. It is said they used to set fire to the prairie in the fall of the year after the buffalo had migrated South, so that nice fresh green grass in the spring would tempt the buffalo nearer home again. Whether or not this may be the complete explanation, the lack of trees is beyond question, while it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that nearly all kinds of deciduous and evergreen trees grow well in this country.

One lecturer for the Forestry Association states that there are thousands of children in farm homes on the bald-headed prairie who have never seen a tree large enough to climb. That is a charge that should not be long allowed to rest against this land. There is no investment of time and effort which will bring permanently greater returns in this country than the planting of trees. Not only will good plantations modify the burning winds in summer and the icy winds in winter, but they will help to hold the snow on the ground and retain moisture that means dollars and cents in crop results. Good plantations around the homes will cut down the fuel bill and add mightily to the comfort of the family as well. Bare buildings on the bald prairie will never have the appeal which is necessary to hold the children on the farm, where the foundation for the future of this country must be laid.

Why is it that so comparatively few trees are planted, particularly when they cost nothing? The Dominion Government Forestry Station at Indian Head sends out about five million trees each year for planting around farm homes without cost to planters. There should be such a demand on the Indian Head station that the annual planting would grow from this small figure to 100,000,000 trees per year. There is no better foundation that can be laid to make this country a permanent home land for a prosperous agricultural population than planting trees around the homes, around the farms, along the roadsides, around the rural schools and upon land unfit for tillage. A ten-year program of such work would be of incalculable value in making this as beautiful and homelike as any land under the sun.

Applications for trees must be made a year in advance to be sure that the trees are available and that the ground has been properly prepared. All who wish to plant trees in the spring of 1924 must get their application in to the Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask., before March 1, 1923. Every farmer and his family who want to add to the beauty, comfort and value of their homes by the planting of trees should get their applications in during the next six weeks. It is the most valuable free gift that is provided by the public treasury and yet is not taken advantage of to the extent that it should be.

The Northern Wheat Route

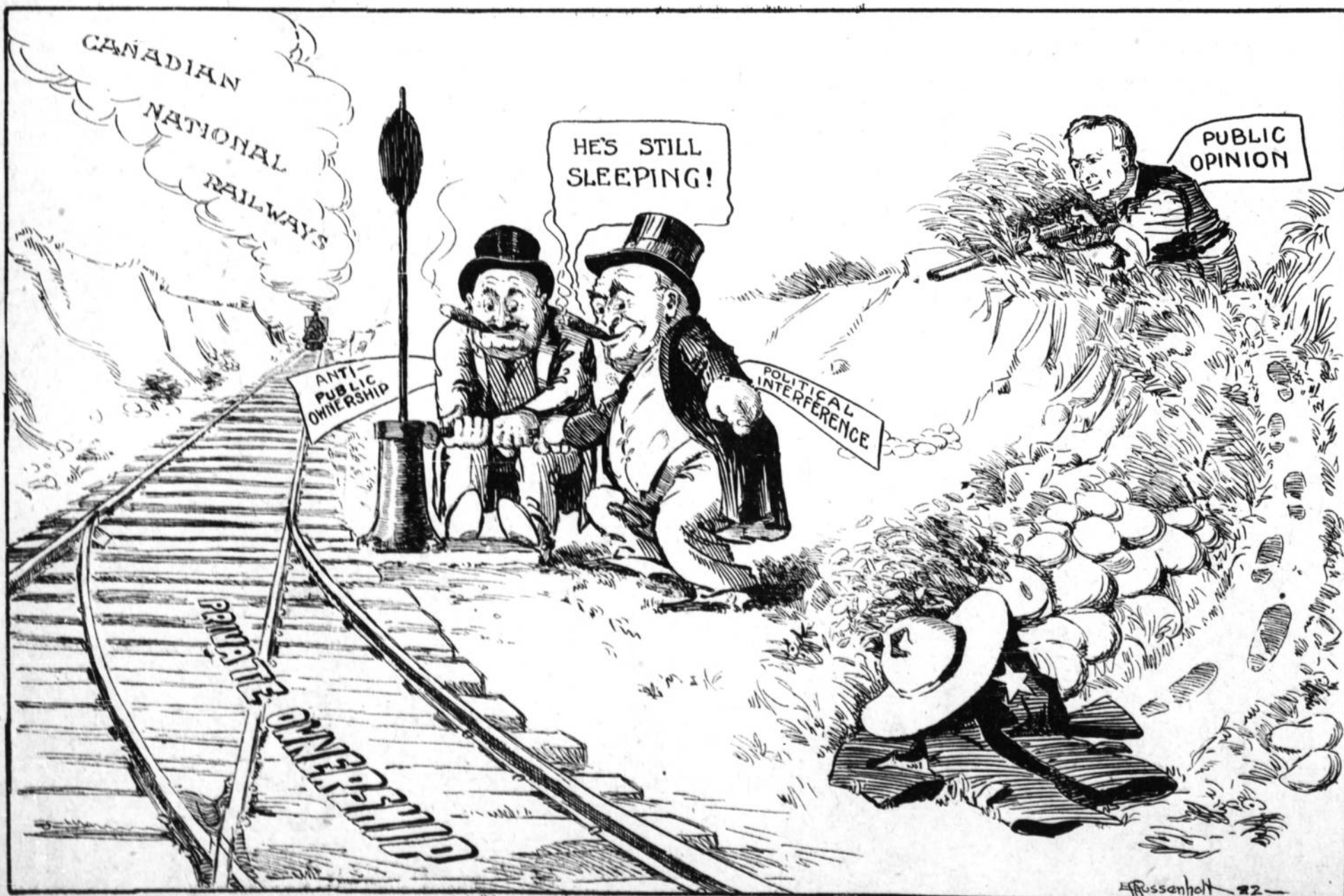
The proposal to tear up part of the rails on the partially constructed railroad to Hudson's Bay has stirred up the people of this country as few things have stirred them in recent years. The Hudson Bay Railway has been promised for immediate construction almost as far back as the average person can remember. One prominent politician in a public address in Winnipeg as far back as 1882 captured an audience on the eve of an

election by waving a telegram from Ottawa announcing the shipment of rails for the construction of the Hudson Bay line. Yet forty years have elapsed and the road is still 90 miles short of the Bay.

The people of the prairie provinces want the Hudson Bay Railway to be completed. Public lands in these provinces were set aside years ago to provide the cost of construction. During the war and immediately afterward the work lay idle owing to the great national stress and the fact that the people of the prairies were not anxious to push their justifiable demands at the expense of other national necessities. Now, however, the time has come for practical consideration. Sir Henry Thornton has publicly declared that there will be no rails torn up unless it is to preserve them, and that he will give his personal attention to the Hudson Bay Railway problem. That is just what is needed. That railway has done duty for election campaigns for a great many years in this country. Now that its election uses have completely passed, it is coming to the time when it should be put into shape for transportation purposes.

A group of sixty Canadian families is going to give communistic farming a try-out in the township of Devon, 35 miles south of Fort William, where the Arrow River Valley skirts the international boundary. Their crops will be pooled and sold in bulk and the proceeds divided on the basis of the size of the family. That is giving "to each according to his needs" all right, but the other part of the communistic ideal is, "from each according to his ability," and that is the rock upon which all communistic experiments have foundered. It is so much easier to receive than to give.

Mrs. Pankhurst laments that woman suffrage has not accomplished all that those who worked for it expected. Oh, well, she needn't worry; neither has manhood suffrage.



Appearances Are Sometimes Deceiving

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

THE 15th annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta held at Calgary last week, marked the close of a year during which the organization entered a new phase of its career. Membership, which last year stood at the high water mark owing to the influence of two successful elections, was this year cut in half, with its consequent effect on finances. That this was only a passing difficulty was apparent to everyone in attendance. The unfaltering trust of the organization in its leadership, its undiminished resolve in pressing for a happier social and economic order, and its unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph of its principles were as much in evidence as ever. As usual the whole of the four days of the convention were unduly crowded, so much so that many resolutions had to be passed to other bodies untouched. The business of outstanding importance was distributed throughout the whole week and in the report which follows appears in its order of presentation to the convention.

The first session of the convention opened with the usual formalities, Mayor Webster extending a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city of Calgary.

Premier Greenfield addressed the convention on behalf of the province. Mr. Greenfield was suffering from a severe cold and sore throat and was compelled to speak very briefly. The two great questions to come before the convention, he said, were those of the wheat board and the financial situation. In connection with the first he referred to the legislation passed by the federal and the provincial governments, and stated that everything humanly possible had been done to get men to take charge of the board. They had failed and were faced with an ever stronger demand, in Alberta at least, for the establishment of a compulsory wheat board. He had, he said, arranged a conference with the premiers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the three governments understood each other. "We are prepared," said Premier Greenfield, "to pass the necessary order-in-council to extend the wheat board legislation and to ask the Dominion government to renew its legislation for another year. While we, as a government, realize the necessity for some system of collective marketing, I, personally, do not believe that a wheat board on a compulsory basis, is going to be the permanent solution of the wheat-marketing problem. If the board is established this year it will be as a temporary expedient to meet a pressing necessity, but for a permanent solution you must look for some co-operative plan on a voluntary basis, controlled and operated by the farmers themselves, through their present commercial companies, or otherwise. It is the business of the farmers to work out this problem for themselves." At a recent

Economic Conditions in Province Reflected in Resolutions of Convention---Banking Proposals and Wheat Board to Fore

session of the executive council, continued Premier Greenfield, it was decided that, as soon as the present session was over, a comprehensive study of the marketing of farm produce would be undertaken. They needed a provincial or, better, an inter-provincial system of co-operative livestock marketing.

Western Grain Route

Alberta, said Mr. Greenfield, is interested in the western route for grain, and he believed it to be the logical route to the European market for all of Alberta and a part of Saskatchewan. The government of Alberta was going to do everything to further the western route and to get adjustment of freight rates on westward grain.

Dealing with the financial situation, Premier Greenfield said, that many farmers who were not insolvent were unable to meet their obligations immediately. Plans for funding the debts of solvent farmers had been discussed and the government had been looking into the possibilities of such a scheme. He did not consider it good business for the government to finance or guarantee such a scheme because it would involve assumption by the government of all bad debts. A sound voluntary plan did not seem impossible, provided it had the co-operation of the large creditor bodies. One of the ablest memorandums he had seen on the subject, had been prepared by C. Rice-Jones, general manager of The United Grain Growers. He understood that Mr. Rice-Jones would lay his plan before the convention and he recommended it to their attention.

President H. W. Wood, was elected chairman of the convention, with R. Gardiner, M.P., and E. J. Garland, M.P., as deputy chairmen. President Wood's annual address, and that of Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A., appear elsewhere in this issue. They were followed by the report of the board of directors, which reviewed briefly the work of the past year, and the report of the secretary, which appears on another page. The financial statement provoked considerable discussion which ran over into the afternoon session.

Financial Report Criticized

The treasurer's report on the finances of the association was the first business of the afternoon session. A delegate criticized the expenditure and asserted that with a smaller staff and less expense more was accomplished in 1917 than in 1921. Another speaker expressed

the opinion that the balance sheet would have looked better if the association had not gone into the newspaper business and established the U.F.A. paper. These opinions were vigorously controverted by other speakers and the report was adopted almost unanimously; the convention subsequently adopting a resolution expressing appreciation of the work of and confidence in the Central office and executive.

At the request of the convention the newspaper committee's report was read by the secretary, and after some discussion was adopted by unanimous vote.

Reports were presented to the convention dealing with the disposition and the result thereof, of the resolution on federal and provincial matters passed by last year's convention. The report on federal matters was drawn by the Alberta federal members and on provincial affairs was replies on each resolution by the minister of the provincial department concerned. Both reports were adopted.

Consideration was next given to the draft of a new constitution for the association, the by-laws being discussed clause by clause.

The evening session opened with addresses from fraternal delegates. G. W. Hincks, fraternal delegate from the Amputation Association of Great War Veterans, appealed to the convention for support for the movement to secure better treatment for amputation cases in the matter of employment, pensions and artificial limbs. A resolution, placing the convention on record in favor of preference to amputation cases in government positions and representation of amputation cases on the Civil Service Commission, was passed unanimously. Mr. O'Sullivan spoke a few words on the Worker's Party of Canada, and Mr. Kenny, secretary of the Fort William Produce Exchange and Sample Market, laid before the convention his solution of the wheat-marketing problem.

Wheat Board Discussion

Consideration of the wheat board followed the introduction of the following resolution from the Central board: "Whereas, the present grain marketing system does not secure to the producer the full value of his wheat, and, whereas, there is a persistent demand by the farmers of the three prairie provinces for the establishment of a wheat board to handle the 1923 crops.

"Be it therefore resolved, that we renew our demand for a wheat board with as nearly as possible the powers vested in the 1919 board, and ask our provincial government to make every endeavor to co-oper-

ate with the provincial governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to that end, and we request our federal members to put forth every effort to secure such legislation as may be necessary from the Dominion government."

Cries of "Question," followed immediately upon the reading of the resolution, but the chairman pointed out that it was an important subject and ought to be discussed. A very one-sided discussion followed, G. E. Roose, supported the board as a temporary expedient, but favored a voluntary pool as a permanent proposition. Mr. Rice Sheppard thought the board of 1919 was established to keep down wheat prices and he believed development of the westward route to European markets would be of more value than a wheat board. Another delegate was of the opinion that few farmers were in a position to take a small initial payment on their wheat and wait months for the balance. Mr. Wood answered a few questions on the subject, and as opposition was weak to the point of being negligible, the chairman put the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The Central board then brought forward the following resolution: "That in the event of failure to secure a federal wheat board, the Alberta provincial government be asked to grant such legislation as will give to the farmers of the province a provincial wheat board."

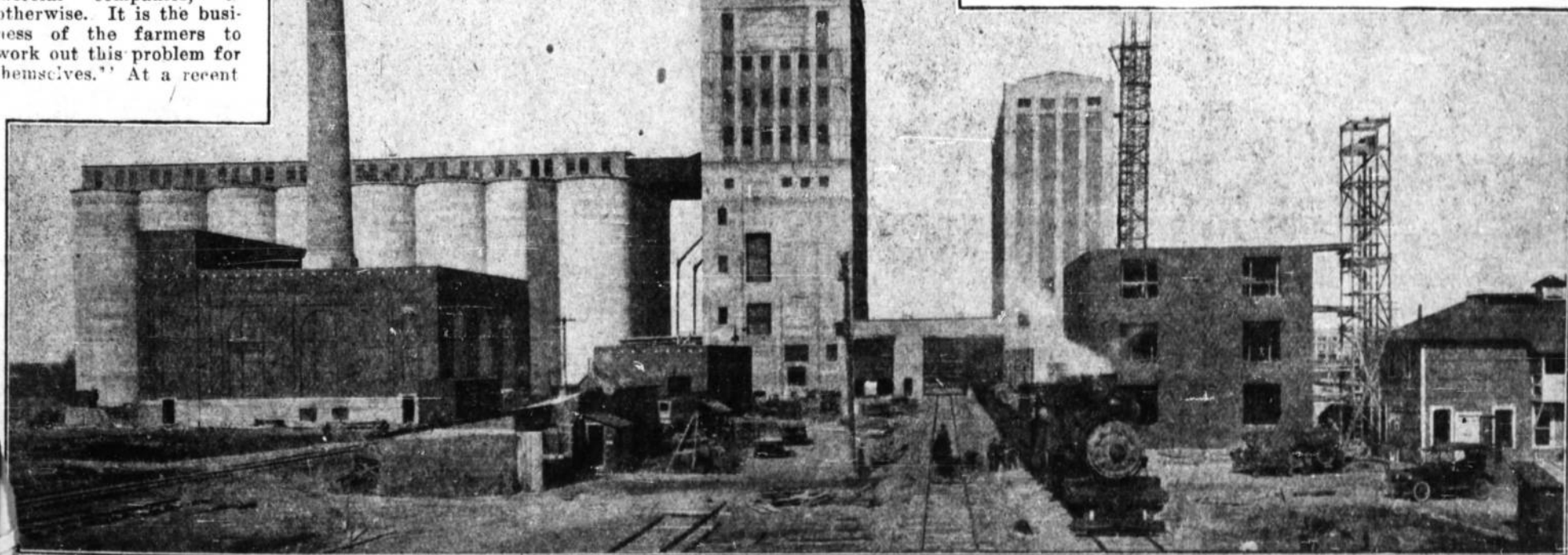
It was carried with one dissentient. The rest of the session was devoted to further consideration of the proposed new constitution.

Question of Electing Executive

By a close vote it was decided on the opening of the Wednesday morning session, to continue discussion on the draft of the new constitution. A protracted argument took place on the proposal in the draft to have the executive appointed by the board of directors instead of being elected by the convention. The convention voted to retain the present practice of election of the executive by the convention, but considerable confusion followed the vote, and the convention voted to reconsider the question. President Wood took a hand in the discussion and pointed out that the executive was simply a committee of the board of directors, and in his opinion there was nothing undemocratic in the board itself appointing its committee. After more discussion the question was again put to the convention and the previous decision, that the executive be elected by the convention, was sustained.

With the exception of receiving nominations for the presidency the whole of the morning session was devoted to discussion of the new constitution, but little progress was made, and at noon it was moved and carried that further consideration of the draft constitution be postponed until the

Continued on Page 18



First state-owned flour mill in America, completed in 1922 at Grand

fork Dakota. Capacity, 3,000 barrels flour per day. Storage capacity of elevator, 750,000 bushels wheat.

H. W. Wood's Address

"A YEAR ago," said President Wood, in the opening remarks of his annual address before the U.F.A. convention, "we faced a condition which seemed to represent the extreme low-lands of financial depression through which the primary producers, especially farmers, were floundering in great confusion, but courageously hoping the ascent to higher, firmer ground would soon be reached. Another year has passed and we find that we have not yet reached ascending ground but are on an even lower economic level than a year ago."

It was realized that an economic crisis in agriculture had been reached, but our economic system was such that the condition is more hopeless than ever. He quoted from a number of writers to show that a general breaking down of the present economic system was unavoidable. "So," he continued, "we are beginning this year with a world-wide economic condition in which agriculture is prostrate, trade tottering, industrial activities arrested, while poverty and misery are world wide and increasing; all because the blind Samson of finance has seen fit to put his strength against the supporting pillars of industrialism and the structure is tottering to a fall." There were some, he said, who believed that the situation was due to the war, and that we were simply in the midst of a depression from which there would certainly be a recovery. "The philosophy seems to be that we should be optimistic during an industrial revival because we have it, and we should be equally optimistic during an industrial depression because we will eventually have another revival. On this philosophy of optimism we build a fool's paradise, never seeming to realize that there might be something wrong with the philosophy, and the economic system built on that wrong philosophy. Why should a social schedule, based on this vicious circle, be accepted as established and unalterable? As a matter of fact," he asked, "is it not true that war grows out of wrong social conditions, and that the vicious circle, including war and financial depression, originates in a wrong principle that lies somewhere at the foundation of the social structure?"

Collapse Must Come

"Whatever may be the result of the present economic strain," Mr. Wood continued, "it cannot escape the attention of any intelligent man who, with knowledge of the past, is sincerely facing the future, that if this weakening defect does exist, and we continue to increase the strain on the structure, it is only a question of time till disastrous collapse will come." It had become apparent, he said, that there was a serious defect in our economic system. "Why not look the situation squarely in the face and at least admit that our financial and economic structure needs a thorough, systematic and scientific investigation with the view of finding and correcting flaws and defects? By this method and by no other can we hope to establish a firm and stable basis for optimism regarding the future of civilization."

Dealing with the question of the organization, President Wood stated that only an unwarranted optimism would have led anyone to expect that the present conditions would not affect the membership of the organization. Farmers needed every dollar they possessed. He knew of no reason to doubt that the farmers were still as firm in the faith and loyal to the principles of the U.F.A. as they had ever been, but they were not in a position to meet the financial demands that were made upon them. Again there had been an inevitable reaction from the political activities of 1921. Some members expected too much from political action, but in spite of this reaction, with the heart-breaking financial conditions under which the farmers were living, the spirit of the organization was never better than at present: the strength of the basic principle of the movement never more manifest and the necessity for its continuation never so imperative.

U.F.A. President Reviews Past Year---Political Conflict and Immigration Discussed at Length

Conflict in Political Opinion

There had been during the past year considerable conflict between political ideas, and the forces of autocracy had been markedly lined up against democratic citizenship. The U.F.A. had had to bear the brunt of the attacks from all corners. The ordinary politician was sure that the attacks would be successful, but the man with brains was not so sure. "It has been manifest, almost from the beginning of the farmers' political activities," declared

Mr. Wood, "that there was a strong influence, partly from within but mostly from without the organization, to mobilize the farmers politically, sever them from their organizations, and use the material thus mobilized to form a new party, or join it with the remnants of an old party into a hybrid."

"This enterprise had the support of professional and amateur politicians. To them a popularly controlled political movement is a monstrosity. The people are not supposed to be competent to become responsible for their own citizenship, but must trust it in the hands of those who are self appointed and set apart for that purpose. Everything that smacks of political democracy must be crushed and the supremacy of political autocracy and the rights of the craft left undisputed. All established autocracy," he stated, "is opposed to any development of real democracy," and a serious mistake would be made if they failed to fully recognize that fact.

Condemns "Scattering Out"

"What is to be the next step," the president continued, "in the process of scattering out or breaking up organized democracy? So far as the plan of campaign is revealed at present, it will be the organization of a central executive committee to function in a political capacity, this committee to be organized by certain of the farmer federal legislative members. Just why legislative members should assume the prerogative of organizing political machinery is not clear, except that in political autocracy the operation of political machinery has always been assumed by legislative members. This however, would be a violation of the fundamental principle of political democracy, which is that the organization of all political machinery must originate with the citizenship. As this proposed central political machine functioned downward, or outward, it would inevitably come in conflict with citizenship authority. These opposing authorities would be irreconcilable, and one or the other would have to give way. An institution half autocratic and half democratic can no more continue to exist than a nation can continue to exist 'half slave and half free.'"

Sees Great Danger

"If this step is taken the results will be harmful if not disastrous to the farmers' movement. That it will cause a cleavage in the ranks of the legislative members is manifest to everybody. It is also quite logical and apparent

that some of the members who are adherents of the principles of political autocracy will drift into one or the other of the old political parties. It may not be entirely safe to predict just what stand the citizenship of the movement in the several provinces will take. So far as Alberta has spoken in her district conventions she has pronounced in no uncertain terms against autocratic interference in political affairs. The U.F.O. convention stood firm on the rock foundation of democracy. At this

writing neither Manitoba nor Saskatchewan has spoken, but it is hardly conceivable that the people of any province who have engaged in democratic political activities will turn back till victory is won."

"It is up to the people. Democracy is an affair of the people; it is in the hands and keeping of the people. If the people hold firm and move forward, nothing can stop them, or more than temporarily delay their forward march. 'Will they stick?' If we judge the future by the past we will have to admit that the prospect is gloomy. But we will not be judged nor bound by the past. We have come up

out of the past through great tribulation and made little progress. The past is dead and we are not turning to its graveyard. We are striving in the living present, in the twilight between the dead past and the life-giving future. With determination steeled by wrongs and hardships brought as a heritage out of the past; with hope inspired by the dawning light of a new day, we take up our burden and move forward."

Justified Immigration Desirable

Dealing with the question of immigration, President Wood stated that it would not be questioned by anyone that it was in the best interests of all concerned that the country should be settled to a normal degree of density. Western Canada, in view of its resources should hold its own with other countries in attracting and holding settlers, but it was not doing that. Land in Western Canada at the present time was of doubtful value, and the price of land in the United States, to which country our population was drifting, was higher than in Canada. The price of land, therefore, could not be the cause of the decrease in immigration, nor did he believe that it could be the tariff.

"I think I can safely say," he said, "that the farmers have no objection to justified immigration, but on the contrary they desire it. What they cannot see is the logic for seeking immigration under conditions that cannot be justified, and under which we cannot hope to hold the immigrant. What the farmers want is a thorough investigation as to the reason we cannot hold our immigrants and our own native born. If there are natural and unavoidable reasons why people will not or cannot live and thrive here on the land, neither can they live and thrive in the towns and cities."

just as much interested in this question as the farmers. Agriculture is basic in Canada, and when the base gives way the superstructure will fall.

Standards of Living

"It has been suggested that what we want is 'the stalwart peasant in the sheepskin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for ten generations, with a stout wife and a half a dozen children' who 'have been bred for generations to work from daylight to dark . . . have never done anything else, and never expect to do anything else.' Is this what we want? Are the conditions in the country whence these men will come the kind of conditions we want to introduce and establish here? Do we expect to raise the standard of living of this suggested peasant immigration to that required by our present agricultural population or reduce the standard of Canadian farm life to the level of European peasantry? If we do the first we will not need to go to Central Europe or anywhere else to coax or buy our immigrant. If we do the latter we cannot expect to hold our present agricultural population. We cannot hope to permanently fix a mediaeval peasantry standard of rural life and a modern urban standard. We already have too much margin between the rural and the urban standards. In fact, that margin is a national weakness and is more than anything else the cause of the very problem we are trying to deal with."

"I am fully persuaded that artificially attracted immigration under present conditions will never succeed. There is a reason why we cannot hold our population, especially our agricultural population, and that reason is the thing we should deal with first. When that is dealt with intelligently the other will either be easy or we will see that it is impossible. In either case we will know where we are, and can govern ourselves accordingly. Until that is done we are not dealing fairly with the settlers we already have, nor are we dealing fairly with those we are asking to come. Till that is done we are not dealing honestly with Canada's present, nor justly with Canada's future. It is of far more importance to the future welfare of Canada that we solve the problem of holding the population we already have, and the natural increase of that population, than it is to artificially stimulate immigration."

The Need for Courage

In conclusion, Mr. Wood said: "So far, the U.F.A. has done well. At least as well as could have been reasonably expected. Stragglers there are, and every straggler has been hailed by the enemy as a deserter, but it is not so. Murmurers and confusionists there also are, and they have been hailed by the enemy as traitors, but the real traitor is the rare exception. When the call to action comes, the straggler will fall in line, the murmurers and confusionists be stilled, and the actual traitor revealed. Many there are who have been unfitted for service by overdraughts from the poisoned economic wells, who, on recovery, will take their places in the foremost ranks with renewed determination. On the whole we have little to discourage us and nothing to dismay us. The active fighting force was never more fit, never more determined and never more hopeful. With this force we are facing the year's work with zeal and confidence, without wavering or shadow of turning. We are facing some minor difficulties, but they can and will be overcome. Then with firmness and determination let us move forward. No future ever offered such opportunities, and no future ever imposed such responsibilities. We have every reason for going forward, and no reason for turning back. The way leads upward to the promised land of the future, and there are giants guard that way, but thrice armed is he whose cause is just. If we be true to our cause, the upward way will not deny us; the giants cannot overcome us."



H. W. Wood
President, United Farmers of Alberta

Lessons of the Past Season

Dr. Seager Wheeler's Annual Contribution to The Guide---Offers Some Original Conclusions on Question of Rust



Dr. Wheeler at work in the head-row plots

bring the grain above ground some three days sooner, and used after seeding and before on spring plowing hastens maturity, all of which is very desirable.

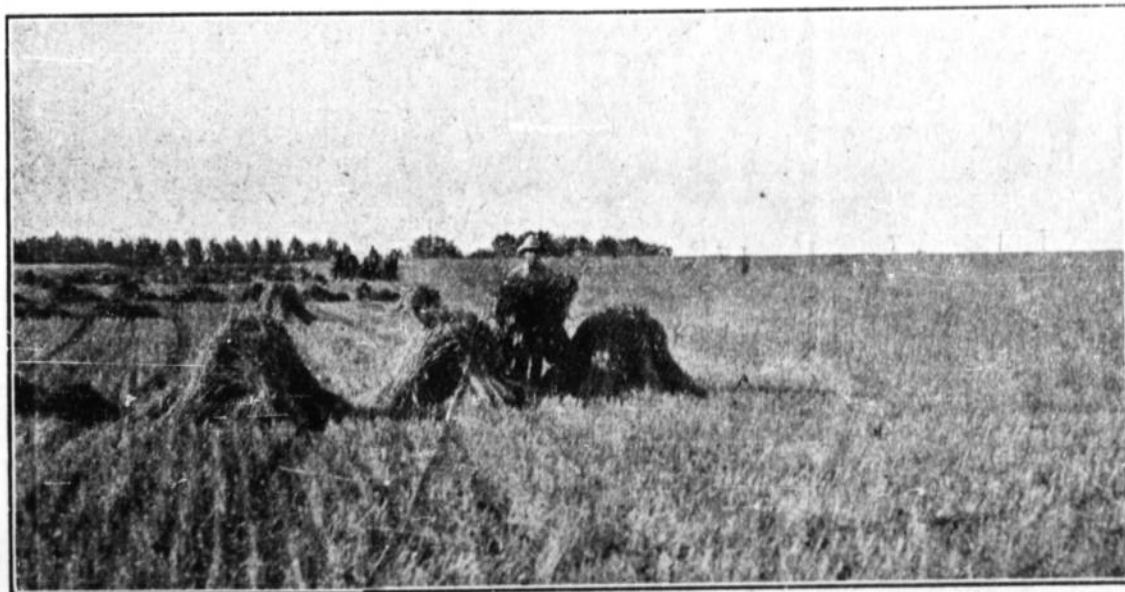
It is not my intention to go into the merits of the packer, but I may mention that I used a new style throughout the past season, with apparently good results. This packer was constructed after some ideas of my own. It resembles the ordinary surface packer but has lugs made so that in revolving they lift or move the surface soil to a depth of about an inch, and when used after seeding the crop it stirs up young weeds and leaves them exposed to the sun and wind when they quickly die. It also leaves the surface soil in a granular condition instead of pulverizing the small lumps of soil on the surface. It leaves the soil indented, something after the pattern of a honeycomb—should a light rain fall it would go into the indent and to the surface roots, where, on a smooth dusty surface, rain would not permeate, but quickly evaporate without any appreciable benefit to the crop.

Crop Yields

The first seeding done was on April 28, of one-acre seed plot of Marquis wheat, Kitchener wheat and Early Triumph. Supreme wheat was sown on May 5, as was also Victory oats and Canadian Thorpe barley.

This portion of the field was very uniform in character so that no one variety had any advantage. Seeding became general about May 3. The following yields were obtained from the one-acre plots:

	Cut	Yield per acre bushels
Early Triumph	Aug. 15	58
Supreme	Aug. 18	45
Marquis	Aug. 21	40½
Kitchener	Aug. 23	56
Victory oats	Aug. 25	100
Canadian Thorpe barley....	Aug. 23	60



Harvesting a field of Early Triumph on Dr. Wheeler's farm. Yield, 46 bushels on spring plowing.

CROP yields are influenced by the amount of moisture in the soil, and by rainfall during the growing period. We had more precipitation than usual this season, a total of some thirteen to fourteen inches. While this amount is considerably more than we usually get, it came at a time when it did least good, too much previous, too little during the growing period, too much at the end of the season. Had this amount been spread more evenly during the summer, big bumper crops might have resulted. Actually only two inches of the amount came after growth was started until the crop was about ready for harvesting.

The spring opened about third week in April. Rains came on May 9, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 25. A total of some five inches fell in the period. No further rain of any benefit fell until June 25, when a heavy thunder shower of some two inches fell which was very welcome. No more rain until August 5 and 16, when some three inches fell; two and a half inches in September; one inch in October; a total of nearly 14 inches.

It will be noted that practically all this amount came during seed time, and just previous and after the crops were harvested, excepting the two inches late in June. Last week of June and all of July, was hot and dry. At end of May prospects were never better, with the abundance of moisture giving the crop a splendid start, but fell away as the season advanced. The rain in June saved the situation but the long, hot, dry period that followed prevented best filling of the grain. The time it was most needed, during June and some in July, the least fell.

Under these conditions the crop on my farm was very satisfactory, wheat averaging around 40 bushels, oats 65 bushels, barley 60 bushels, other crops excellent. With the precipitation more evenly distributed I sometimes wonder what the yield would have reached.

The results of the past season teach us again that given sufficient moisture in the root and seed bed for a good start, crops will carry on for quite a long dry period. The most important factor is in having a properly prepared root and seed bed and also in growing good pedigreed seed.

Soil and Seed

Many visitors from different parts invariably remarked on the fine growth and uniformity of stand of all the grain and crops—level and even from one part of the field to the other. We can trace it, not to one single factor, but to a combination of soil, tillage methods, and good seed—not merely plump nice looking seed of indifferent origin, but pedigreed seed, made uniform in type by constant and repeated selection from season to season.

Tillage methods are to be considered also. In my book, Profitable Grain Growing, my methods are outlined, and I follow them closely as local conditions permit. One cannot always follow any hard and fast rule as seasons differ.

Sometimes the summerfallow is too firm to permit harrowing and this season I used the disc harrow lightly previous to seeding, followed by the harrow. Another season the harrow alone would be sufficient. I do not advocate using the disc harrow too freely, but there are times when it can be used to good advantage.

This operation opened the soil for aeration, eliminated some young weeds and made easy passage for the seeder. Seeding was followed by the packer immediately. I do not wish to take issue with the statements of some good authorities who show by results over a period of years that the increase in yields are so slight that there is no appreciable advantage in the use of the packer. I find by actual experience that it is a very essential implement. There are several advantages obtained by its use, but there is one in particular. In firming the moist soil around the seed it will

Australian and American varieties, beside a large number of my own selections. Space will not allow me to go into any details more than a general reference. All the selections were grown on summerfallow clean land and so large a number growing side by side naturally reveal the different characteristics of each.

These were seeded on April 28, and some of the early maturing varieties headed out as follows:

Early Selection	1922 Results	1921 Results
from Minister	Days	Days
Early Triumph	June 21	54
Supreme	25	58
Ruby	29	62
Marquis	27	60
Kitchener	July 9	72
	12	75

Some other early selections headed out on June 22 (55 days), 23 (56 days), and 24 (27 days). They matured in the same order—with some slight differences. Ruby picked up in ripening owing to thinner, finer and shorter straw and smaller head and grains. Kitchener and Marquis both ripened in approximately 110 days, Early Triumph 100 days, Supreme 103 days, Ruby 98 days.

Tallies With Other Years

These results of the past season correspond closely with those of the previous season. Kitchener carried heads fully eight to ten inches higher than Marquis—a great length of straw. Early Triumph some few inches taller than Marquis. Ruby is short strawed, very fine but had a length higher than in the previous season. Early Triumph again this season demonstrated that for length of straw and large head and grain has no equal in earliness and high-yielding characteristics.

Comparing the above date of heading out with that of some years ago when wheat headed out some time at the middle to third week of July, it will be noted the improvement made in the past few years in originating early-maturing varieties.

I had some reference to the early Minister wheat. It may be of interest to know that when the wheat was sent me from Australia a few years ago, as a variety that in Australia ripens a week earlier, had higher-yielding and higher milling qualities than Marquis in Australia, the first year I grew it it did not get past the leaf stage, excepting one or two plants that headed out. These few plants increased since that time, broke up into several types and a few now are early as anything we grow here, and one selection slightly earlier. Some of these selections indicate high-yielding characteristics in the fine heads that carry ten to 13 rows of spikelets with four to six grains per spikelet. The earlier selections naturally do not carry these large heads but good normal heads. This was a white wheat but all my selections are red wheat, obtained from one plant that carried red grains.

Rust

Several individual selections of many of the wheat in the head-row plots were under test for rust resistance. Quite a number of durum varieties were also in the head-row plot, many from Australia. The past season, while there was less evidence of rust than in 1921, there was sufficient to note its effects on the large number of varieties in the head-row plots.

My observations on the effect of rust in wheat show me that firstly the leaf rust and later the stem rust appear in the earlier maturing wheats regardless of the variety. This season's observations coincide with those of past seasons. The first wheats to be attacked by leaf rust are winter wheat selections that are earlier than the spring wheats. Later on the earliest spring wheats, when later sorts are not affected. The stem rusts follow later in the same order. Kota, a rust-resistant variety, showed considerable traces of leaf rust, when Marquis, a few

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Alberta Farm Women Convene

IN spite of the fact that the representation had been cut down for this year, approximately 130 women delegates attended the U.F.W.A. convention in Calgary, held January 16 to 19. Besides the delegates there were a large number of interested visitors from both town and country, which swelled the attendance well on to the 300 mark. The program was a heavy one, but, like other conventions of busy farm women, this was conducted in a very orderly and business-like manner, showing good planning beforehand by the officers and a willingness on the part of the women delegates to "get things done" which the men of the farm conventions could well afford to copy.

The first day of the convention was spent in joint sessions with the U.F.A. for the formal opening, the presentation of both presidents' addresses and greetings from Premier Greenfield. The afternoon and evening sessions were spent in consideration of revisions to the constitution.

Wednesday morning saw the women assembled in the cozy room on the second floor of the G.W.V.A. memorial hall. The delegates found to their great pleasure that Hon. Irene Parlby, who for so many years had been an active and beloved officer of the U.F.W.A., was to address the meeting. Mrs. Parlby counselled the women to watch for the little blue spots of cheerfulness appearing amid the clouds of depression that had been over the province. She pleaded for women to do their utmost to foster the spirit of co-operation, both in their own communities and in the wider fields of provincial and national enterprise, and to teach its lessons to mankind. In the absence of the minister of agriculture, she outlined some of the most constructive work done by that department this year. Among these things she placed the amendments to the Dairy Act and the work done in marketing poultry. In discussing the work of the government, she insisted that careful study and investigation should always be made before condemning the government for any act. She explained the difficult financial position of the government—that Alberta for the last ten years had faced a deficit in public accounts, and advised that "we say to ourselves, go slow, go slow, until better times are here."

Reports

Mrs. M. A. Sears' presidential report showed a year of active work; she had spent all of June and July visiting locals and doing organization work.

Mrs. R. B. Gunn, as vice-president, reported that her work in the main had been with the educational committee of the province in the revision of the public and high school courses, a work which is of utmost importance to the province. The women were intensely interested in the organization and the work of that committee, and the discussion which followed showed plainly that the farm women of the province stand solidly behind the educational forces in Alberta. Arising out of this report a resolution was passed asking the locals to study, during the coming year, the larger unit—municipal school boards—for the government of rural schools.

Mrs. Kiser, as second vice-president, reported the holding of two district meetings for women during the year.

Junior Work

Miss E. Peel presented the report of the Junior U.F.A., showing that the number of Junior locals had now reached 147, an increase of 37 during the year. The aggregate membership is approximately 1,200. The fourth annual conference of the Juniors was held in university week at Edmonton, where 101 delegates were in attendance and carried out a four-fold program. These meetings combined business, social, educational and inspirational sessions. Addresses had been given on many outstanding topics, and the boys and girls of 'teen age from the farms had found they had combined a very enjoyable holiday with an educational treat.

Busy Three-day Session Dealt With Many Matters of Importance to Women

Mrs. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson, presented the report on young people's work, urging upon the women the importance of recognizing the value of the work of interesting young people in the farmers' movement, and of seeing that a greater number are sent to the Junior conference this year.

At the close of the Wednesday after-

noon session a get-together meeting was held, when delegates, over tea cups, chatted informally with each other, in this manner becoming better acquainted with one another and with the officers of the association. It was decided to hold an evening separate session for the women, so that the convention might keep up with its schedule of busi-

Mrs. Sears' Address

President of the U.F.W.A. Makes a Stirring Call for Better Appreciation of Citizenship

ANOTHER year of co-operative work in organization and education has passed. Outside of the farmers' organizations there are few others in which men and women work together for the common good of both. This working together prepared us for the joint political action which we undertook in 1921. Although there were some differences of opinion as to the best method of taking this action, experience has shown that the policy adopted by the U.F.A. is sound, and among the farm men and women of the province today there is a clearer realization of the meaning of citizenship responsibility than there has ever been in the past. Quietly, but steadily and surely, an understanding of the means by which our citizenship may find democratic expression has been gaining ground. But there still remains, in the minds of many men and women, some confusion as to the meaning of politics. They view it in about the same light as the Irish woman who was surprised to learn politics meant anything except the drunkenness of her husband, when he voted for president of the United States. To clear up this misunderstanding and to give a new meaning to an old word, this paper is written.

There are three definitions of politics. Webster defines it as "the art of government, or the administration of public affairs." Party politicians act as if it meant "the administration of public affairs for personal or party ends." The women know it in the words of Mrs. Parlby, as "not a contest for power between two political parties, but a science that affects our daily lives for good or ill."

A suffrage worker across the line writes: "The women are finding out for themselves that state politics means the feeding, clothing, housing propositions, plus the educational proposition which the state has taken unto itself; that state politics spells merely the state's housekeeping, hence they are trying to see to it that the state moves out of its bachelor apartments and sets up a family institution."

Social Legislation Neglected

Politics defined thus makes a direct appeal to women. They are no more content with a man-governed world than men would be with a woman-governed world. Legislation in the interest of women and children was greatly neglected until women began to take an active interest in public affairs. There followed years of agitation for favorable laws and finally for the vote, since agitation without that power was ineffectual. This ballot key has unlocked the door to the big house of the state.

Before 1840 women lived in their homes and their occupations were home occupations. About this time the development of machinery caused work that had hitherto been done in the

to be done in factories, mills and shops. As a result, the number of occupations open to women increased, and they went out from the home in larger and larger numbers.

This exodus from the home into commerce and industry, greatly extended the sphere of women's interest. We have been so slow in awakening to these new conditions that many of the problems have assumed large dimensions.

Word was sent me last summer that instead of organizing locals, I should be home darning socks. Too long we have remained at home to darn socks. Had we concerned ourselves with the forces that determine the price of socks, we might not have found so much public mending to be done.

When women first went outside the home, and for a long time after, even to the present day in some cases, they found the places of employment, the manner of work and the hours of labor unfitted to them. They were overworked, underpaid and discriminated against. The health of mothers and future mothers was endangered. To regulate hours of labor and to institute conveniences and labor-saving devices in shops and factories was as much a woman's problem as the home.

Care of Children

The health of mothers and children is so much in the thought of the present day, that it is difficult to realize that these matters have but recently become the business of the state. Now every attempt is made to disseminate health knowledge that the sickness and death rate, so appalling and unnecessary, especially among infants and young children, may be lessened. Poverty and ignorance are the two great factors in the death rate. The death rate among the poor is very large; among the middle class, not so large; among the wealthy, least of all. Poverty is a hopeless problem under our present economic system, but to mitigate its influences and safeguard the child, women's clubs are advocating widowed mothers' pensions, age limit for child labor, the care and confinement of degenerates, and the segregation of mental and moral defectives. To eliminate ignorance in regard to health matters, clinics are held in the cities to educate mothers in the care and feeding of children, and the same information is published in all the women's magazines.

Since women have been admitted to the practice of law, property rights for women and children have been investigated. There is very much need for more just laws in regard to these rights. In older settled regions, the fight is long and bitter. We do not look for a similar experience with farmer governments. Pioneering together on the prairie gives men and women a mutual regard for the rights and privileges of one another.

The Drug Menace

The liquor and drug problems are not

ness. Fraternal greetings were brought from the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers by Mrs. Ida MacNeal, of Expanse, vice-president of the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A., and from The Grain Growers' Guide by Miss Amy J. Roe. Mr. Ottewell, of the Extension Service of the University of Alberta, in a short address explained the work that would be put on by that department this year—a week or ten days' course for rural people in March and the Junior conference in June. Miss Jessie Montgomery, librarian in the Extension Department, explained the travelling libraries and open-shelf library.

Thursday's sessions saw the election of officers for the coming year. There was only one change and that was in the board of directors, when Mrs. L. Peterson of Barnwell, resigned, and Mrs. J. Merkley, Magrath, was elected to fill her place as district director for Lethbridge.

The list of officers as they stand for the coming year is: President, Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton; vice-president, Mrs. R. G. Gunn, Paradise Valley; second vice-president, Mrs. B. F. Kiser, High River. Board of directors: West Edmonton (south), Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Rossington; West Edmonton (north), Mrs. J. W. Field, Kinuso; East Edmonton, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau; Strathcona, Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet; Victoria, Mrs. E. Hallam, Sedgewick; Battle River, Mrs. J. E. Dowler, Veteran; Red Deer, Mrs. R. Price, Stettler; East Calgary, Mrs. L. L. Scholefield, Crossfield; West Calgary, Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Bow River, Mrs. Mary Puncke, Stonelaw; Lethbridge, Mrs. J. Merkley, Magrath; Medicine Hat, Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson; Macleod, Mrs. H. MacLeod.

Mrs. M. L. Sears, as convener of the public health report, advised mothers to take a greater interest in nutrition and so bring about a healthier race of people by developing healthy children.

Women's Extension Service

Miss J. MacMillan, director of Women's Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture, in a short, interesting talk, discussed the extension work being done by the Department of Agriculture. The short courses offered in millinery and dressmaking were explained to the delegates, and Miss MacMillan showed that this was a service open to all women's organizations but advised various organizations in any community uniting for such work to prevent overlapping and hence additional expense and work for the department; the one danger at the present time is multiplicity of organizations. She showed that it was very necessary for women to back this kind of work if success is to be secured, otherwise failure might be written across it.

The legislative report was presented by Mrs. B. F. Kiser, of High River, showing the most important legislation to be passed this year affecting women to be the Minimum Wage Act. She drew attention to the fact that three women had acted on a jury in Alberta during 1922, and that this was the first time that this had been done in the history of the Dominion.

At the close of Mrs. Kiser's report questions were asked regarding the stand of the present provincial government on mothers' pensions, and on the community of interest between husband and wife in the holding of property. Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, in answer to the question of community interest, pointed out that with the present land titles system of holding land the matter became very complicated. The government still has the matter under investigation, but is not prepared to make any workable suggestions for improvement at the present time. Mr. Brownlee also pointed out that under the present burden of taxation it was very difficult to get more money for the broadening out of the scope of mothers' pensions. Following this explanation, the resolution asking that pensions be extended to a greater number of women was tabled.

Legal Disabilities of Women

One of the most instructive addresses

Continued on Page 30



Mrs. M. L. Sears
President, United Farm
Women of Alberta.

U.F.W.A. Secretary's Report

*Eighth Year of Work Shows Slight Decline in Membership—
Excellent Work of Officers*

MISS J. B. KIDD presented the secretary's report, showing the standing of the U.F.W.A. as it enters upon its ninth year of existence. "I very much regret," said Miss Kidd, "that it is necessary to report for the second time in nine years a decrease in membership. There are many secondary causes for this condition, but there can be no doubt that the primary cause is the very serious financial condition in which the majority of our farm people find themselves. There was a time when we thought that it would be impossible for us to be in a position where we could not afford the small sum of \$2.00 a year to support our own organization, but that time seems to have arrived. However, despite the fact that we are being faced with a decrease in membership, I believe the faith of our farm women in their own organization was never stronger."

The report placed the membership at 2,938, and the number of locals at 297, with 31 new locals organized in 1922. A summary of the growth in membership and locals was then made in two tables covering the past eight years. These tables showed the following:

Year	Membership	No. of Locals
1915	336	19
1916	900	50
1917	814	42
1918	1424	97
1919	3036	196
1920	3926	293
1921	4536	309
1922	2938	297

In explanation of the decrease in the number of locals this year, although 31 new locals had been organized, Miss Kidd showed that a large number of U.F.W.A. locals had decided to amalgamate with the U.F.A., and instead of working as separate women's locals they were now functioning in mixed locals, hence were still part of the movement.

Interest-holding Devices

Describing methods of holding interest and membership practiced, Miss Kidd instanced a few of the newer locals: "A local organized last summer, located in the drought district, paid its membership fees by the collection of eggs. Another local similarly situated put on a play and paid the actresses in membership fees. Dress forms were the stock-in-trade of another district, where each new member was presented with a dress form. It is a common practice to hold cookery sales, the prospective members paying their fees in home cookery, cream, fresh eggs or butter. These devices show the determination of our farm women to stand back of the organization even at the cost of real personal sacrifice.

"To find proof of the educational value of the association we must turn to the locals longest organized. Of the original 19 locals, 12 are actively in

existence and have witnessed a gradual development numerically and educationally. Perhaps one of the most outstanding examples of progress is the Nanton local. In each of the three past years Nanton has seen an increase of approximately 25 per cent. in membership, and standing at 1922 with 100 members. It has been the testimony of many members of this local that the growth of the true co-operative spirit has equalled the growth in membership. This local is cited as an example. There are many others who have shown similar progress."

Demand for Service

In reporting on the work of Central, Miss Kidd stated the correspondence had been greater than any year since she had come into the office. There was a greater demand for service which required more research work. "The work of the office," said Miss Kidd, "consists of the usual correspondence, keeping of records, research work and publicity. In regard to the latter, I should like again to urge locals to keep us supplied with material to use for publication. This is the very best means of keeping the organization before all farm women. The activities of local associations as they are described in the press are a sure attraction for those who have not yet joined us."

During the year a change in the arrangement of work in the Central office necessitated Miss Peel, who had been secretary of the Junior U.F.A., taking over work in the office, so Miss Kidd took over the Junior Branch secretaryship in addition to the U.F.W.A. work.

In closing her report Miss Kidd paid tribute to the excellent work done by the members of the board and executive. "Our officers, as you are aware, are all farm women, and doing all the work there is to be done in a farm home. But despite this fact, no letter has gone unanswered, no organization work shirked; no effort at co-operation has been neglected. Surely, with leaders of this kind, and with our loyal and progressive membership, the year 1923 should be one of real progress. Whatever has been accomplished by the United Farm Women in the past has not been accomplished by money nor political influence, nor by anything but hard work and personal effort. It is only by continuing the same policy that we can be assured a permanent and efficient organization. If every woman in this gathering will go home with a realization that she is personally responsible for making her local a necessary and valuable link in our great chain of organization, and will make a determined and continued effort, not only to perfect her own unit but to extend its influence to neighboring districts, we shall meet with an increase in numbers and influence such as we have never experienced in the past."

Guide Bulletin Service

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (8-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
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3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
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5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
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9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
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11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
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18. Growing Small Fruits.
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22. Canning Meat.
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24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
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28. Feeding Silage.
29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
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32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
35. Treating Grain for Smut.
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37. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
38. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
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40. The Care of Floor Coverings.
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42. How to Soften Hard Water.
43. The Menace of the House Fly.
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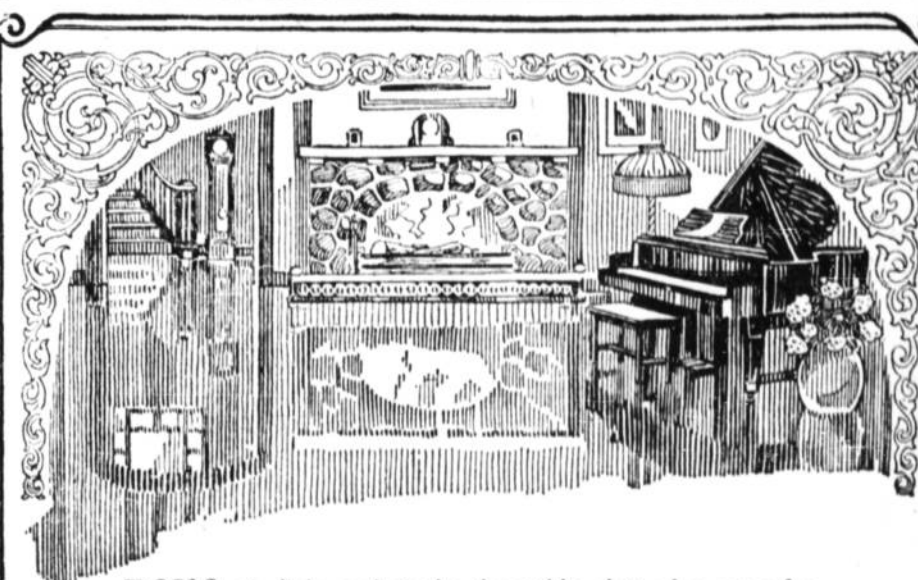
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Mrs. Sears' Address

Continued from Page 10

alone women's problems. There are able men giving their time and strength to the eradication of these evils, though the women have enlisted in the campaign in greater numbers. You all know something about the liquor question, but the drug evil is a horror, the extent of which only welfare workers and officers of the law yet realize, so secret and insidious are its workings. The passing of "the little white pills" at parties, dances, moving pictures, anywhere—a danger fatal to the youth and life of our young people—has become a less rare occurrence than perhaps the average citizen realizes. Do not think, "My son or daughter would not do that." Too many good sons and daughters are already doing it. Warn them of the danger. Probably they do not know. Mrs. Murphy, police magistrate of Edmonton, says you may as well line your children up against a wall and shoot them, as to hope to break the habit once formed. If you think this picture overdrawn, write to her or read her book, "The Black Candle," or discuss the subject with anyone who has come in contact with this evil.

The problems mentioned above affect the home so directly and have been so long neglected, that naturally they have received first place in our attention and effort. The regulation of the price of basic commodities and the laws governing business and commerce are seemingly so far removed and intricate—men's affairs—that women, until recently, have not regarded them in the light of housekeeping activities. However, the tariff, freight rates and marketing facilities are presented in familiar guise when the price of wool and cotton is translated into the price of socks, dress goods and underclothes; and the price of wheat and cattle, into the price of flour, meat and shoes. These factors, as they determine our standard of living, are of very much concern to us.

And so the lines of communication radiate from the home, reaching every phase of community, national and world affairs. Politics can no longer be regarded as a matter of remote concern to women. It is intimately associated with vital, living issues. In some cities there are civic and pre-election classes for the education of women voters. In the country this work is carried on through our locals. We must be intelligent voters if we ever expect to become good housekeepers in the broadest sense of the word.

Proper Representatives

And yet votes will avail nothing in getting wholesome and efficient legislation unless capable and upright representatives are elected. Before we can hope to perfect the machinery of government, we must perfect the machinery of political activities in the election of representatives. If we have a hope of securing wholesome and effective legislation, that hope is based on the mobilization of citizenship and the intelligent selection of legislative representatives who will keep in close, sympathetic touch with an active, intelligent, organized citizenship.

To the accomplishment of this end, no open political party, no matter by whom inaugurated, or by what name it may be called, can give any assistance. Some look to the formation of a new political party with an "open door" through which all and sundry, including disgruntled politicians, may enter, not seeming to realize that through the same door by which confusion enters, order and strength will pass out. This may be called "broadening out," but in reality it is a scattering to the winds. It is a policy which holds out no hope. A new departure in another direction is the Alberta plan of responsible government.

In the military hospitals of Germany they fed the inmates on dairy product substitutes, such as oleomargarine. The wounds of the soldiers did not heal promptly, but when milk and real butter were supplied there was a large improvement. Milk fat contains growth factors that are essential to the proper development of children and in protecting the older person from the ravages of disease. For the child they are essential, and for the adult they are insurance.



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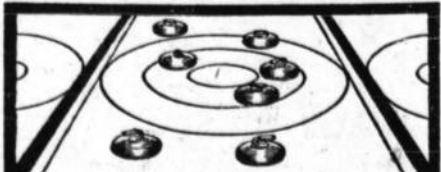
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Fighting Rust in Europe

Eradication of the Common Barberry Has Everywhere Been Followed by a Diminution or Entire Cessation of the Rust Plague—Wind Transportation Not Such An Important Factor as in Canada

EVERY common barberry bush in the United States must be pulled up and burned before any great headway is made against the scourge of the grain fields—wheat rust. That is the conviction which has seized the minds of a very large majority of those who have studied the subject in the United States, and accordingly thirteen of the spring wheat-growing states have banded together in a union for the eradication of barberries. The federal government in 1922 contributed \$350,000 toward this campaign, and each of the state governments involved have added to this in varying amounts usually of about \$15,000 to \$25,000 apiece. To this has been added \$50,000 raised by private firms and individuals, making altogether a very considerable total, which, it is hoped, will be duplicated every year insofar as necessary, till barberry eradication is completed.

A conference of those engaged in the work was held at the Agricultural College, at St. Paul, Minn., towards the close of last year. From the standpoint of Canadians, the most interesting address delivered at this conference was one by Dr. E. C. Stakman, who was sent to Europe last summer to study the results of barberry eradication all over that continent. He investigated conditions in Britain, along the western coast from Spain and Portugal to northern Scandinavia, through central Europe to the Balkans, and along the Mediterranean coast. In every country where barberries had been completely eradicated, rust epidemics had entirely ceased; where barberries grew unchecked, there rust was causing trouble.

Dr. Stakman shocked his American compatriots by telling them they were 200 years behind the times. The first barberry eradication law was passed in Rouen, France, in 1660, and since that time a great many laws have been passed in many places. In many countries the people became impatient of the inertia of legislative bodies and removed their own barberries. After the relationship between barberries and wheat rust was definitely discovered in 1865, laws were passed in practically every European country making removal of bushes compulsory.

In France
"I started out in France," said Dr. Stakman. "I travelled all over this country and could not find a trace of black-stem rust anywhere. Some French pathologists were with us also, and they could not find any. I went up into the Alps and all through the grain growing regions of France and there was no black-stem rust except in the Alps mountains where there are immense numbers of barberries. I have never seen barberries rusted more heavily than these were, and this at a time when you could not find rust anywhere else in France. The rye was absolutely black with rust. I asked an old peasant woman whether she knew what rust was. She said certainly she did.

"Have you ever seen any damage?" I asked her.

"Certainly, every year," she replied.

"On what grain?" I asked her.

"On rye," was her answer. I asked her if it did any damage on wheat, and she replied that they do not grow any wheat there because it rusts so badly that they cannot grow it.

When I asked her if she knew where the rust comes from, she replied:

"Yes, from the barberry bushes."

I asked her why they did not dig out the barberry bushes and her answer was:

"We make a very nice preserve out of those berries and our rye doesn't amount to much anyway."

"Down in the southern part of Italy they never have any serious loss from black-stem rust; their losses are up in the northern and central parts of the country. I asked a number of Italians about that. They told me it was due to the presence of barberries in the north. In the south there are no barberries and there never has been much rust.

"There is a very interesting and perfectly clear situation in Sweden. It is no exaggeration to say that the woods along the railroad line running up to the eastern coast of Sweden looked crimson on account of the tremendous numbers of berries. Farther west we found that all the grasses, including the blue grass on which we seldom found rust in this country, were absolutely plastered with black-stem rust. I have never seen any rust on oats in this country to compare with the severity of the rust in Sweden.

Some Positive Proof

"The situation with respect to the benefits to be derived from eradication of the bushes, however, is clearer perhaps in Denmark, England, and one little place in Italy. In a little place about sixty miles east of Rome in 1914, they found an outbreak of black-stem rust. They looked the situation over and found some barberries. They removed about half of them the same year. The next year there was no rust near the place from which the barberries had been removed, but there was rust near the remaining barberry bushes. They dug those out and the next year they had no rust and have had none since.

"Danish pathologists told me they had very definite records of rust since 1888. There was a very destructive epidemic in 1888, another one in 1889, and still others in 1890, 1895 and 1896, and a very severe one in 1901. Then they decided they had had about enough. The farmers insisted that a law be passed, and dug out practically all the barberry bushes in 1903. There has not been an epidemic since that time. Since 1903 it has been almost impossible to find any rust at all in Denmark."

English Not so Slow

It should be explained to Canadian readers that there is a very small minority in the United States that disagree with the conclusions of the scientists and are opposed to the expenditure of such large sums for barberry eradication. To these, Dr. Stakman directed the following remarks: "In numbers of Young's Magazine, published in England about 1800, you will find that they were having just exactly the same arguments then that we have been having in this country for the past five or six years. Some one would put up the case for eradication, and in the next issue someone else would say it was all foolishness. The thing I want to impress on you is this, that we think we are more progressive than the Englishmen, yet in this matter we are 125 years behind him."

Want Canadian Co-operation

In a later session of this convention, Governor Nestos, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution, which was passed asking for co-operation from the Western Canadian provinces in the matter of barberry eradication. The Guide representative protested that the plant would not live wild in our climate, and that the Manitoba Agricultural College botany department knew of the cultivated plants within the province and had taken steps to have them removed. Whereupon Dr. Stakman offered the information that the greatest barberry infestation in Minnesota was to be found in some of the counties along the Canadian border. Mr. Mayoue, who has charge of barberry eradication in North Dakota, stated that they had found the noxious bush growing wild in every county in their state, and there are eight of these counties along the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border.

Since that time a botanical check list has been issued by the Manitoba Agricultural College which contains a list of plants found in the province. It is compiled from the records of many careful observers and contains no mention of barberry. Prof. Jackson says that he is satisfied that the botanical survey of the province has been thorough with the exception of the Turtle Mountain country, and the southeastern corner of the province.

Continued on Page 21

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wandering over the whole farm, unless as in the spring to pick up what they can.

Will Stand One Disappointment

Geese lay from ten to twenty eggs and then they become broody and want to set. If hens or incubators are available it is best to break up the geese by shutting in a box or a crate for a few days and then they will lay about the same number again when they should be set, as they will seldom ever lay a third period again. The number of eggs laid by each goose varies widely, some laying as high as 40 or 50 while others will only lay 10 or 12. Twenty is considered a good average. Goose eggs are expensive and usually sell for 25 to 60 cents each.

Nests should be provided for them and each female should have a separate one of her own. They should be gathered regularly and nine or ten may be set under one goose when she becomes broody at the end of the laying period. When eggs are set under a hen they should be moistened occasionally with warm water by sprinkling when she is off the nest, and where there is no pond available the same should be done for those set under the goose herself. It takes about 30 days to hatch goose eggs and the eggs should not be allowed to stand more than two weeks before setting, and for best results they should be turned bottom side up every day in the basket or drawer. They must be kept in a proper place and not allowed to be chilled nor kept at too high a temperature either. About 60 degrees is right.

It has been generally thought that goose and duck eggs would not hatch well in an incubator, but as there is often no setting hens when the goose eggs are ready it is necessary to do something, and we have found that with good care goose eggs will hatch as well in the incubator as chicken eggs. All the eggs in the machine should be of one kind, or at least they must all hatch at the same time, though one kind alone is best because the fumes at hatching time appear to affect the embryo birds in the other eggs. On account of the size, the slats that the egg trays stand on should be lowered about an inch to prevent them striking the regulator and to keep them out of the direct heat. The incubator should be run at a little lower temperature than for chicken eggs. The eggs should be turned oftener, at least twice a day being necessary, and every time the door is opened to look at the thermometer they should be stirred a little with the hand.

After the tenth day they should be sprinkled well with warm water or a moist cloth laid over them for a little while, almost every day. The day before the goslings are due to pip a wet towel should be wrung out and laid over them for half an hour. On the fourteenth day the infertile eggs should be tested out. After the eggs begin to pip they should be left very quiet and the door should not be opened unless it is necessary to help two or three out of the shell, which should not be done too soon.

Tending the Downy Giants

After the goslings are hatched they should be left alone for a day or two in the incubator or transferred to the brooder, which should have been well warmed up before. They require a great deal of heat and should not be fed for about 48 hours after being hatched. Place a green sod near the nest or brooder and it may induce them to start feeding. Goslings should be fed for a few days on bread crumbs moistened in skim-milk. They should have plenty of water to drink and dip their heads in, but they should not be given milk, as it soon sours and the curd seems to clot in their nostrils.

When they are about a week old they can be fed altogether on cornmeal made into a dry mash. We have found this one of the best foods, providing fresh, clean cornmeal can be obtained. On no account should musty or mouldy cornmeal be given to young goslings or, for that matter, any other poultry. The mash should not be made sloppy but moistened so it crumbles in the hand. A mixture of equal parts of cornmeal, barleymeal, bran and shorts make a still better mash if available.

They should be fed four or five times daily for about two weeks. When the

weather is fine the goose and goslings may be given their liberty, but they should have protection and be kept in on cold or rainy days. A close watch must be kept on them during the first three weeks that they do not get on their backs for they will soon die. The goslings should be fed the mash as long as they will eat it, which will be only till they are about three weeks old when any green grass is available. About 50 cents worth of cornmeal will be enough to raise 25 to 30 goslings.

Ponds are not essential for goslings, but they are an advantage as soon as the goslings are a few weeks old. If there is no pond there should be one or two old tubs sitting around in which they can take a bath whenever they feel like it in addition to their regular drinking tins. If goslings are raised by a hen they will leave the hen when they are a few weeks old, except at night, and they will lead her around instead of her leading them. When the goslings are young they should be kept out of the wet grass and dew in the early morning, and out of rain and, of course, hail showers. They are rather stupid that way and have to be driven into shelter. During the summer it is best that there should be some kind of shade on the hot days, and an excellent plan is to have some crop like asparagus or even weeds that they can roam in.

Prefer Grazing to Grain

After the goslings are a month old, or even before, they will not eat grain or mash foods any more, preferring the green grass, of which an abundance should be supplied. They also like free range, and so a special patch of oats or wheat should be sown for them.

When they are well developed and have feathered out well they should be plucked for the feathers. This can be done from one to three times during the summer, and is painless and really good for the goslings. The feathers are very soft and fine and each one will often return from a dollar to a dollar and a half's worth. Geese are also free from all lice and vermin.

Geese should be fattened for the market as early as possible and as soon as the weather turns cold in the fall. The breeders should then be picked out and the rest enclosed in a small space and fed heavily on corn, which is best, or wheat, for 20 to 30 days. Some will fatten in less time than this. Give lots of water and grit and keep the pens clean. They should then be starved for 24 hours, giving them all the water they will drink and then killed, unless they are sold live weight. They are usually bled in the mouth and then dry plucked as the feathers are valuable.

Marketing

Butchers demand dry-plucked geese, as the appearance of the flesh is injured by scalding. If preferred they may be dipped a second in hot water and rolled up in a flannel cloth, which will make picking much easier and it can scarcely be told on the skin. After they are picked they should be rubbed over with a damp cloth and set aside to cool and shape. Then they are packed and shipped to market. A box holding about twelve fowl is the most desirable size. The price of goose varies greatly but the price of feathers is often about 60 cents a pound, or they can be used at home for making feather beds, pillows, cushions, etc.

The raising of a flock of geese is one of the simplest and best paying branches of farming. They are great favorites with Hebrews, who use the fat in place of lard, which their religion forbids, and their increasing popularity as meat will likely keep them in good demand. The expense of raising is small and they do not require much care in either winter or summer. They are almost free from disease and once hatched are sure to develop. Mature birds' eggs will also be more generally fertile than is the case with other poultry. No farm work will give better returns for the money invested or offers better opportunity for the future than goose raising.

It is claimed that the sex of Toulouse goslings can be told at hatching time from the color of the feet and bills; that the ganders have yellow feet and bills, and the geese black feet and bills. However, they change very soon. We would be glad if some of our goose growers would try this out and report.

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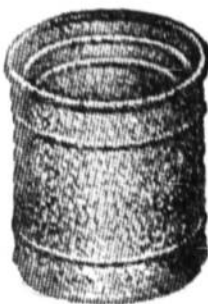
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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Sir Edmund Walker and Sir John Aird address the shareholders at the Annual Meeting on subjects of interest to Canadians in all walks of life.

THE REVIEW OF 1922 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1923

THE year through which we have just passed has been a trying and strenuous one," is the opinion of Sir John Aird, General Manager of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, from the point of view of a banker, and probably few will disagree with him. He believes, however, that Canada has made some further progress towards a return to normal conditions, and he defines what he means by this as follows:

"By normal conditions I do not mean the general level of prices that prevailed before the war, but that condition of comparative balance between the income derived from various occupations and industries that gives to each a fair share of the rewards of each day's effort. It is this that is still so woefully lacking and that causes so much of the unrest all around us. Our national income has been reduced as a result of the war, not only by the amount of the heavy taxes which we have to pay, but in all the thousand and one ways which result from the post-war depression in business. As a result we are finding that the carrying out of the magnificent plans we had formed for the future before the war is beyond our means, and we are come to the point where we must decide whether to abandon them in part or to call for outside assistance in carrying them through."

Costs Need Reducing

"It is said that if we are to secure outside assistance it must be in the form of selected immigration of men who will go on the land and help to bring our large areas of unsettled fertile lands under cultivation, thereby providing traffic for our railways and a home market for our manufacturers. But of what avail will it be to place these newcomers on the land, if those already settled there are unable to make farming pay? Even for the dweller in our urban communities the cost of living is making life unduly difficult, and municipal and other taxes are mounting by leaps and bounds. The cost of our manufacturers cannot indefinitely continue to be higher than the farmer and the majority of the consumers in the home market can afford to pay."

Capital and Labor Must Co-operate

"Not even a revival in foreign trade, unlikely as this appears to be on a large scale in the near future, can avail to benefit us, if the cost of what we have to sell is higher than in other countries as well or better situated with regard to foreign markets than we are. Both capital and labor must co-operate in seeing that costs are reduced. This would seem only possible to bring about by such an increase in efficiency and production as will lighten the present overhead charges, and this process must be carried to an extent that will enable the farmer to obtain his requirements at a price within his means, after he has sold his produce at prices fixed by the world markets. We should like to see our farmers, our manufacturers, all those who develop our great natural resources, able to dispose of their products profitably at a price which the great body of world consumers can afford to pay. This in itself would spell prosperity of a deep and lasting character."

Government Expenditures

"As one means to this end our Governments must reduce their expenditures to the point at which the cost of government can be borne by the existing community without tending to discourage enterprise. Many of the directions in which governmental activities have been extended during recent years, must be curtailed radically, if not cut off entirely. Most of these activities are excellent in themselves and in the objects towards which they are directed, but are simply beyond the capacity of the present community to pay for. Already our taxes, Dominion, provincial and municipal, have doubled and trebled without any

marked increase in the number of people who have to sustain the burden. The test of future expenditures ought to be, 'will they pay,' and this question must be answered on the basis of present conditions and present population."

The Bank Year

As regards the banking year, it has again been one of a decline in profits and in banking business generally, as a result of a number of causes, among which may be mentioned "the general depression in business, the efforts of provincial governments and others to secure deposits at high rates of interest and the strong competition for all banking business." By careful management The Canadian Bank of Commerce has been able to maintain its dividend, make full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and other requirements, and carry forward a slightly increased balance in Profit and Loss Account. Sir John Aird says:

"The most important items composing our liabilities to the public, notes in circulation and deposits, again show decreases, although only slight as compared with the decrease during the previous year. Indeed, the decrease during the year in notes in circulation, \$751,000, is scarcely equal to the ordinary day-to-day fluctuations in this item, which often amount, in the case of this Bank, to as large a sum as \$1,500,000. Probably few beside bankers realize that a bank, such as this, must stand ready day in and day out to redeem from three-quarters of a million to a million and a half of its notes at any one of several financial centres, quite in the dark as to where the call will come from next day."

Withdrawal of U. S. Funds

"The principal part of the decrease in our deposits has taken place in those not bearing interest, and this is perhaps only a natural outcome of the quiet condition of business during the past year. The temporary disappearance of the premium on United States funds played a large part in this decrease by causing the withdrawal of balances accumulated in this country by American firms and corporations doing business here, which had remained on deposit in the Canadian banks pending an improvement in the exchange situation. Doubtless, also, a considerable amount of banking business which would normally come to the Canadian banks has been diverted to the United States by reason of the heavy stamp taxes on cheques and promissory notes."

Sir John's remarks regarding the attitude of the Bank to farmers' business will be read with interest:

"Our commercial loans in Canada alone total over 193 millions of dollars, and form the main measure of the support the Bank gives to the commerce and industry of this country. It is not to be supposed that in a year such as that through which we have just passed we should escape without losses, and frankly, they have been disappointingly numerous but we have been able to make such full provision for all ascertained losses and doubtful assets that our overdue debts appear in the statement at a considerably lower figure than a year ago."

Assistance to Agriculture

"While on this subject I should like to say that this Bank has always adopted a generous attitude towards the financial requirements of agriculture, and has sought at all times to assist the farmers to the very best of its ability. During periods of money stringency in recent years, when it was necessary to adopt a policy of restricted lending, loans to responsible farmers have always been expressly excepted from any restriction, in fulfilment of our conviction that in the prosperity of agriculture lay the foundations of all prosperity in Canada. We are not blind to the fact that because of the extra time and care involved on

the part of our managers and staff, the cost of lending to farmers is somewhat higher than the cost of other kinds of loans, but we feel it our duty to overlook these considerations as far as possible. It is not then without some regret that we have found in recent years that the losses from loans of this character are far more numerous than those from any other class of business."

Government Competition

"A development that may have some effect on the future of our deposit business has been the entry into the banking field of certain of the Provincial Governments as competitors for the savings deposits of the community. Apparently the fact that these Governments are in the field, and the high rates of interest they are paying, added to the difficulties of securing deposits in Great Britain at the prevailing level of sterling exchange, have stirred the loan companies to more aggressive methods and to the offer in some cases of even higher rates than the Governments. The added competition of both governments and loan companies must result in using up the liquid working capital of the country and thus restricting the supply of funds for commercial business; and ultimately tend to an increase in rates of discount because of the added expense to which the banks are subjected in maintaining their deposits."

He refers to the proposal to establish a bank along the lines of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and refutes the impression of some that it furnishes aid to Australian farmers. He says:

Revision of Bank Act

"A great deal has recently appeared in the press regarding the revision of the Bank Act, and some authorities advocate the establishment of a government institution on the lines of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. In our opinion this would not best serve the agricultural, commercial or manufacturing interests of the country. Australia is a country entirely different from Canada, in that its manufacturing industries are only slightly developed. If anyone will take the trouble to look at the balance sheet of the Commonwealth Bank, it will be seen that only a little more than 12 per cent. of its moneys are invested in assistance to Australian commerce and agriculture."

The President, Sir Edmund Walker, dealt at length in his address with many subjects of Canadian and international importance. He pointed out that although the period of time which had elapsed since the Armistice was almost as long as the duration of the War itself, little progress had been made in settling many of the questions arising out of it. He says:

"It would be folly to pretend that we are not both surprised and very much disappointed at the present condition of the world and especially of Europe. The momentum given to production by the war; the loosening of the usual restraints in extending trade credits and the creation on a vast scale of both fiat and credit currency; and the absence of ordinary caution in the volume of commitments, whether in raw materials or manufactured goods, have brought their punishment in losses on a scale never known before. From these losses we are recovering throughout North America quite as fast, on the whole, as we could in reason expect. It is a pity that we could not have started on the uphill road of hard work and economy as soon as the war was over, but we have chosen to dance instead, and we must now pay the piper, whether we like it or not. But if what is wrong industrially, financially and politically with Europe were also in a process of settlement we should be trudging along our new road warily but cheerfully."

Great Britain's Example

"Great Britain offers, both to Europe and America, an example of honest purpose, clear vision and resolute energy in conquering difficulties in order that she may as soon as possible recover her place as mistress of the world in international finance and trade, and we are sure that she will succeed. But here nearly all comfort regarding Europe ends."

Europe's Buying Power

He draws attention to the immense importance of a satisfactory settlement of Europe's problems to Canada, inasmuch as Europe furnishes the principal markets for Canadian exports, particularly of agricultural products:

"It is possible that the vast population of the United States, living in a country which actually needs so little from the outside world and which is now one of the world's two largest creditors, could live in comparative comfort while Europe starved, but we in Canada could not, and no thoughtful American fails to see what the buying power of Europe means to his country. The possible result of a complete collapse in the power of Europe to provide the credit or the cash for its purchases may be judged from recent estimates, which seem to show that since the war ended the United States has enabled Europe, by new loans, by credits, or by the repurchase of American and the purchase of foreign securities, to buy to the extent of a billion dollars yearly, in addition to purchases paid for in actual money or in European goods. In 1921 as much as 660 million dollars' worth of gold alone was received from Europe. It must be clear that Europe cannot much longer buy her supplies from North America on this basis, and we are therefore immensely concerned in the settlement of German reparations, the stabilizing of the German mark, and all that this means to France and the rest of Europe."

A Remarkable Recovery

"In North America there has been a very remarkable recovery during the year, especially if we consider the scanty buying power of Europe and the low prices consequently obtained for farm and pastoral production, in which respect, however, there is now some improvement. Either late in 1920 or during 1921 the price of almost every great staple fell from a point above or near the normal to points, in many cases, so low as to entail losses such as have been unknown in commerce before. During 1922 the recovery has brought many of the basic materials back to or above the normal, although pig-iron and copper are not among these. They have, however, also made a great recovery. In like manner manufactured goods have in many cases risen sharply in price. This is true of all textiles, silk, cotton or woollen; the pulp and paper industry is again in a prosperous way; the sales of motor cars in some markets have exceeded all previous records; railroads are carrying great quantities of freight and are spending large sums for rolling stock and much-needed betterments and repairs; even the boot and shoe trade has returned to normal conditions. In the United States the prices of cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., have risen sharply, but in Canada we are suffering keenly in this regard from the Fordney tariff and the British embargo."

Canada's Field Crops

A very interesting comparison of the value of the field crops of Canada in the last two years is given by Sir Edmund in his remarks on this subject:

"The principal field crops of Canada for 1922 are estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$984,139,000, as compared with \$931,863,000 in 1921 and \$1,537,170,000 in 1919, our best year. The actual result for 1921 fell short of the estimate by about 85 million dollars. In view of our great wheat crop and the

recent improvement in price the estimate is disappointing, and the decrease in the value of our field crops affects our national situation so seriously that it may not be amiss to draw attention to the very clear reasons for the decline at the moment in the purchasing and debt-paying power of our farmers. The following table compares the estimated value of some of the principal crops of 1922 with those of 1921 and 1920:

	(Millions of Dollars)	Increase over 1921	Decrease from 1921	Increase over 1920	Decrease from 1920
Wheat.....	90	..	..	..	104
Oats.....	51	..	..	..	83
Barley.....	5	..	..	..	19
Rye.....	6	..	..	6	..
Other grains.....	11	..	..	..	27
Potatoes.....	..	..	18	..	75
Hay, clover, etc.....	..	..	76	..	157
Roots and fodder.....	..	..	9	..	23

"As I have not given the totals in each case the percentage of the loss is not shown, but it is often as high as 25 per cent.; the value of the potato crop of 1922 was less than half that of 1920."

1922 and Pre-war Conditions

"If, however, we compare 1922 with pre-war conditions, we find that the money value of our field crops is still very large. Taking all farm crops together, the average value during the five years from 1910 to 1914, inclusive, was about \$450,000,000. We used to look forward to the possibility of a billion dollars as a magnificent return from our field crops, and the question as to whether it is so still depends of course on the cost of production. The war and prosperity have, in every branch of industry, upset this cost, but they have also upset our point of view as to the returns we may look for from our efforts. We have had to face a tremendous adjustment of values, of which farmers have certainly had to bear their share, and in consequence many have heavy debts to meet, as a result of the losses of recent years, which can only be paid from the profits or the savings of the future. This may mean in some cases harder work, a narrower standard of comfort, and smaller holdings of land, but the Canada we are so proud of today was built in that manner."

Export Wheat

"We are rapidly becoming an important manufacturing country, but our prosperity still rises and falls in a reasonably close ratio to the success of our agricultural and pastoral efforts. The estimate of the entire wheat crop of Canada is in the neighborhood of 400 million bushels. In the latest world bulletin of agriculture Canada ranks as the greatest wheat exporting country in the world. The wheat available for export in the United States is placed at 305 million bushels, while that in Canada is estimated at 312 millions."

Our Cattle

Sir Edmund Walker points out the exceedingly adverse effect of the new United States tariff on the cattle trade of Canada, coinciding as it has done with drought in parts of the West and financial pressure on many farmers which caused many cattle to be rushed to market in the last half of 1922. He expresses some surprise that winter-feeding of cattle is not carried on more largely in the West. He regards it as possible that the United States tariff may be lowered before long as out of the million head of cattle usually marketed in that country, only one-fifth go ordinarily to the United States, while about twenty million head of their own cattle are marketed in the United States every year.

"Thus the tariff has been made to prevent one extra animal in every hundred from being marketed, and common sense should very soon show that this has not been of appreciable benefit to any stock-raiser in the United States. But the lowering of the net price we receive for any cattle sold to the United States by about 30 per cent. unfortunately affects the price of all the cattle

marketed in Canada. The second reason for believing that the tariff will not remain long in force is the very plain evidence of its effect on the purchasing power of the Canadian farmer. We are well known to be one of the largest buyers from the United States among the nations of the world. We buy really with our products and largely because of our prosperity. It is within the clear right of the United States to establish

any tariff such as that in question, but the absolute folly of it from any point of view will surely appeal to a nation which in the end applies a very practical view to its legislation."

He thinks that the relief to be obtained by the removal of the British embargo will be very limited and that the main hope of the Canadian cattleman lies in convincing the British public that Canada can send them chilled beef in first-class condition. This will take time.

On the subject of the revision of the Bank Act, Sir Edmund says:

Best Medium of Exchange

"The time has come once more for the renewal of the Bank Act. This decennial revision of the Act, peculiar, I think, to Canada, is largely due to the desire of the bankers themselves that such an arrangement, accidental at first, should become a principle, and afford everybody the opportunity to criticize and propose changes in order to make the Act as perfect an instrument of service to the people as possible. There is on this occasion no lack of criticism and suggestion, but unfortunately little that has not been heard and dealt with before. We have the best medium of exchange in the world—the Canadian bank-note and the bank cheque with the clearing-house—and an evidence of the usefulness and perfection of our form of currency is that it became the model for the Federal Reserve currency in the United States. And yet there are Canadians who would destroy this system in exchange for fiat money, the folly of which has been known to students in the western world for at least two centuries, and which at this moment stands as the main difficulty in re-arranging the finances of Europe."

The Branch Banks

"We also hear once more arguments in favor of numerous small banks, instead of branch banks, by people who can hardly know that this subject has been under discussion since 1790, when Alexander Hamilton first demonstrated the value of a bank as an arm of the state, fit not only to serve the individual but the state itself, the largest national business ventures, and the smallest needs of the people. These wants, large and small, it will be found, have been as well, if not better, served by the Canadian banks than by any other system, and it will certainly be found that no other system can be proposed that will more effectively take its place. But it must be remembered that we are by our Bank Act commercial and not land banks, and that the principles according to which commercial banking can be safely carried on are not subject to change simply because a community finds that it has hurt its credit by going too much into debt. This is not the time or place in which to discuss the Act in detail. When that discussion does take place it will be found that the bankers seek, now as in all recent revisions, the best Act in the interests of Canada, and that they have no measures to propose for their own peculiar benefit."

filled—here's what Mrs. Frederick wrote us:

"I wish to thank you for my splendid success with my ad. for Toulouse ganders. They were all sold with the first issue of the ad. One man wrote—'Gander to hand this morning, and very satisfactory. Please send another like it, for which I enclose cheque.' So you see I was not the only one pleased. My customers are as pleased as I am. Though the ad. is finished long ago every mail brings me orders and enquiries re ganders. My ganders are all sold for this year."

U.F.M. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, 1922

Receipts	
Cash on hand and in bank, January 1, 1922.....	\$ 572.71
Membership dues for 1921.....	267.45
Membership dues for 1922.....	15,564.45
Membership dues for 1923.....	205.80
United Grain Growers' grant.....	3,000.00
Donations.....	1,047.26
Grain Growers' Guide (salary).....	250.00
Loans Cancelled—	
Macdonald.....	\$250.00
Dauphin.....	150.00
Portage.....	200.00
Lisgar.....	150.00
Social Service Council donation.....	750.00
Suspense.....	5.00
Supplies sold.....	74.75
District Dues.....	709.50
Legal fees.....	206.00
Winnipeg convention.....	18.00
Co-ordinating committee.....	926.15
L.D. toll.....	952.50
Total.....	\$24,550.22

Expenditures	
Board meetings—men.....	\$ 970.25
Board meetings—women.....	572.95
Winnipeg convention.....	1,072.60
Co-ordinating committee.....	845.73
Executive meetings—men.....	200.80
Executive meetings—women.....	165.62
District dues.....	193.75
Canadian Council of Agriculture, fee.....	200.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture, fee to Women's Section.....	25.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture, expenses of delegates.....	412.38
Exchange.....	32.54
Legal Expense.....	80.54
J. L. Brown, balance of 1921 salary.....	200.00
Loans from districts repaid.....	800.00
Public Press Ltd., 1921 account.....	1,500.00
Delegates to Sundry Conferences.....	104.10
Supplies Purchased.....	529.70
Rent.....	1,200.00
Salaries.....	9,227.55
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	556.06
Brandon convention, 1923, credentials, etc.....	66.63
General Expense.....	750.69
Printing and publicity.....	91.10
Organization.....	146.10
Organization, C. H. Burnell acc.....	931.38
Office library and subscriptions.....	28.92
Loan for organization work.....	100.00
Telephone Rent.....	110.00
Postage.....	388.60
Business Tax.....	141.05
Canadian Passenger Association, deposit.....	25.00
Balance in bank, Dec. 31, 1922.....	2,869.44
Cash in hand.....	11.74
Total.....	\$24,550.22

We, the undersigned auditors, do certify that we have examined the books and vouchers of the secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba and find them correct, showing balance on hand as at December 31st, 1922, of \$2,881.18.

J. M. Allan,
John W. Ward.

January 9, 1923.

Russian Lumber Co-operative

Although only one year old, the All-Russian Co-operative Timber Combine has united over a quarter of a million workers in 42 co-operative producers' groups, developing the timber resources of Russia. These working groups are organized in "artels" which undertake the felling and cartage of timber, production of boards, battens, etc., distillation of resin, tar, turpentine, and pitch, the manufacture by hand of wooden articles, such as hand tools, barrels, etc., and the construction of wooden sailing vessels and barges. About 1,300 artels, uniting in all 100,000 workers, are directly connected with the work in the forests and on shipways.

The All-Russian Co-operative Timber Combine covers most of northern Russia and acts as a centralizing and advisory body in the work of the artels. It also supplies the affiliated societies with tools and machinery, and in some cases with food and other necessities. Complete details as to the total output of the combine are not available, but 17 of the constituent unions report that they felled over 52,000,000 cubic feet of trees, and in addition worked up more than 14,000,000 cubic feet of timber manufactures.

The combine is already the largest producer of turpentine and pitch in Russia, and has exported a large amount of these by-products, including tar. Within the country it is finding a ready sale for its products among the population as well as local and central economic authorities, other co-operative societies, and the trusts.

Horns left on cattle are of no economic value to the farmer, butcher or exporter, but are often the cause of unthriftiness, discontent and injury in feed lot and stable, resulting in placing "second-class" goods on the market.

54TH Annual Meeting ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The annual meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada brought together a very large number of shareholders, and the addresses submitted by Sir Herbert S. Holt, the President, and Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director, indicated that in a general way conditions had improved to a very considerable extent, both in Canada and in the outside countries which are served by the Bank. Sir Herbert, in his address, made it quite clear that banking conditions in the past few years had been difficult, and expressed the opinion that never in the history of banks had they been subjected to a severer test than in the past two years of depression and deflation. Fortunately, the earning power of the Royal and its reserves were such that it had emerged with its vitality, stability and reserves unimpaired.

Vigorous Immigration Policy Needed

Regarding the future outlook, Sir Herbert considered that the unfavorable feature is the unsettled European situation. In Canada there was reason to look forward to the coming year with a great degree of confidence, based upon the prospect that the present industrial activity will continue during 1923, that exports would improve, that there is no surplus of goods on the shelves to cause a reaction, and that the banking situation is secure; in fact, has probably never been better. As to Canada's greatest need to meet her increasing debt, there was urgency for a vigorous immigration policy to open up a new era of development. An influx of settlers brought prosperity to the United States and enabled that country to pay its great Civil War indebtedness. By inviting to our shores men and women of stout heart and with willing hands we may achieve a like result. We must bring in new people to share with us the triple role of producers, buyers and taxpayers.

Managing Director's Address

Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director, in his address said, in part:

"The President, having in his address fully covered the general situation in Canada, and the General Manager the bank's internal position, I shall deal briefly with the business of the bank in foreign fields."

"Each year sees the bank more solidly established in the foreign fields we have selected, and better equipped in every way to aid in that foreign commerce which forms a quarter of the total trade of the Dominion. The advantages of direct representation are brought home to us daily. The intimate knowledge that our officers acquire in the territory wherein they are placed enables us to give an efficient credit service and to offer opportunities for reciprocal trade."

General Manager's Review

In the absence, through illness, of C. E. Neill, the General Manager, M. W. Wilson, the Assistant General Manager, read the General Manager's review of the annual statement. Mr. Wilson said, in part:

"Our deposits have held up remarkably well in the face of trying conditions, the decrease for the year being slightly under 1 per cent., whereas the average decrease of all Canadian banks is about 3 per cent., which shows how well our position has been maintained. There has been a substantial contraction in commercial loans, indicating healthy liquidation. Advantage has been taken of satisfactory bond prices during the year, and the sale of certain investments has resulted in a net reduction of \$4,697,395.73 in securities held. A strong liquid position has been maintained."

M'CLAREN HOTEL

COR. RUPERT AND MAIN STREETS

Winnipeg's Leading Family and Commercial Hotel.

GRAIN GROWERS' HEADQUARTERS
Fireproof Building.

Steam Heated Throughout. Hot and cold running water in all rooms.

Reasonable Rates on both American and European plan.

Bus meets all trains.

ALEX. MCGREGOR, Manager

Everybody Satisfied—Except the Fellow Who Was Late

Rather an impossibility to run things so that everybody will be satisfied. No matter how anxious you are to please and keep everybody happy—there is a limit. The limit, in the case of Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask., was when her supply of ganders gave out, everybody was satisfied except those whose orders arrived too late to be

DID YOU LET THE GRAIN SPOIL

While you were trying to tinker up the old feeder? It will pay you to get a new

GARDEN CITY

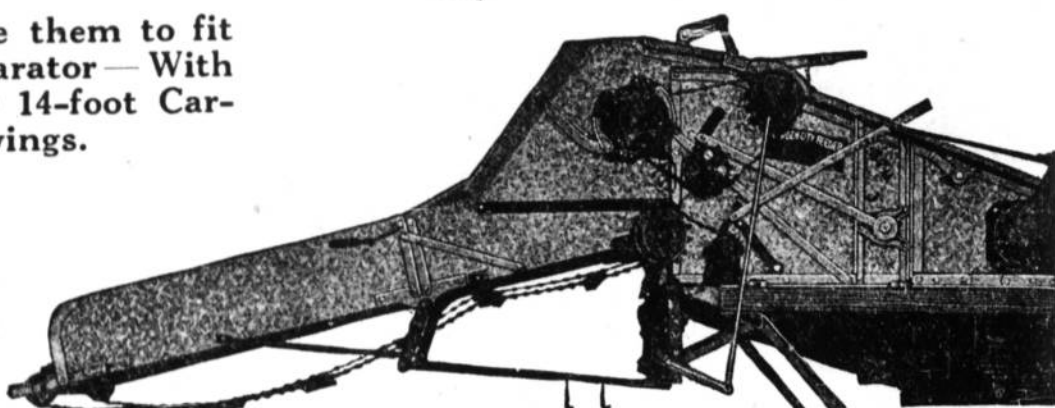
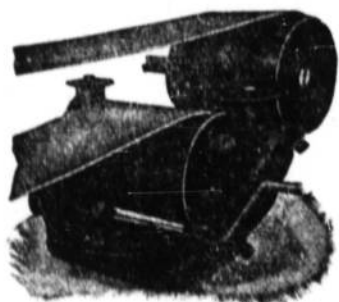
And be ready next time.



We make them to fit any Separator—With 8-foot or 14-foot Carriers or wings.

THE CASWELL BELT GUIDE

Will hold the belt on pulley in windy weather. Your money back if not satisfied.



GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. LTD.

REGINA : : SASK

Bruce Davidson Co., Brandon
Northern Machine Co., Calgary

Gardiner Machine & Motor Co., Saskatoon
McMahon Machine Co., Lethbridge

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

other business of the convention had been dealt with.

For president the following were nominated: H. W. Wood, Rice Sheppard, George Bevington, C. H. Harris.

It was announced that all those nominated for the presidency had withdrawn with the exception of H. W. Wood, who was declared elected by acclamation.

On behalf of his local (South Edmonton), Rice Sheppard protested against a no contest election.

Addressing the convention, President Wood said that he wished to impress upon them the increasing responsibilities of the organization. Their success had created the need for keener sense of these responsibilities, more efficient organization, and more intelligent interest in the affairs dealt with by the association.

With regard to the increasing expenses of the association, he said, they should not forget they could not carry on without funds. If they would accomplish the purposes they had in view they must have more money. The organization should see that it raised enough money to have done what it wanted done, and it should also see that the money was spent to the best advantage.

Secretary of Council Speaks

John Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, read a memorandum explaining the constitution and objects of the council, and reviewing the work of the council. The report was accepted and Mr. Ward thanked for the report.

The Central board brought in a resolution appealing to the locals and district associations to contribute generously from the funds in their hands toward relieving the association of the debt accumulated in 1921. Delegates claimed that there was enough money in the possession of locals to wipe out the indebtedness of the U.F.A. The resolution carried unanimously.

Resolutions dealing with the Canadian Council of Agriculture were laid before the convention in a block, so

that the convention would realize what proposals were made in connection with that body. The convention decided to deal specially with the resolution from the Medicine Hat federal political constituency, which proposed the formation of a national council of the farmers' organizations to supplant the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and to be known as the United Farmers of Canada, with one delegate for every 500 members and



M. O. Olson is very proud of his twin colts, Byng and King

each constituency to be assessed for membership on the basis of its actual expenses, and with the commercial companies excluded.

This was moved by C. H. Harris, Medicine Hat, who stated that the Canadian Council of Agriculture was not representative of the people, and was not the proper body to formulate the principles or policies of the farmers' movement. Unity among the farmers was needed throughout Canada, he said, and unity was not growing out of the present system. It did not work and it was not worth the \$30,000 or \$35,000 it cost the farmers.

That they should come down from the clouds was the opinion of another delegate. The resolution was a glorious ideal, but delegates had just been complaining of the penury of the farmer. Where were they to get that money? They should stay with what was prac-

ticable. The suggestion for such organization as that proposed would do when they had overcome their present pressing difficulties.

Other speakers pictured not only a national organization, but one embracing all the farmers of the world, and fixing the prices of all agricultural products. After some more or less rambling discussion, Mr. Wood was asked to speak as he was president of the Council of Agriculture. The farmers organizations, said Mr. Wood, were in politics, and it had recently been stated that the council had decided to go out of politics. There had been no such decision of the council, but the commercial companies desired to keep aloof from politics. Some co-ordinating body in the political activities of the associations was necessary, and he thought that if the representatives of the bodies that were in politics could meet without the commercial companies, at the regular meetings of the council, the object they had in view could be achieved. They should not break up what they had. What was proposed in the resolution involved enormous expense and he thought they could get as good results by the plan he had mentioned.

An amendment was moved stating that the convention was in favor of the formation of an organization composed of representatives of the provincial organizations, and instructing the executive to take the matter up with the other associations with a view to formation of an association to be known as "The United Farmers of Canada." The resolution as amended was adopted.

O. D. Hill, in a lengthy address, recited the history and the present state of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and made a vigorous appeal for the completion of the road, and bringing it into the service of Western Canada. A resolution calling upon the Dominion government to complete the road with the necessary terminal facilities and elevators at as early a date as possible was carried with a few dissentients.

George Latham brought greetings from the Alberta Federation of Labor.

He urged farmer and labor to get together because they had a common cause, and he warned the farmers against "broadening-out" on the ground that it will mean the disruption of their organization. The selfish policy of Eastern Canada, he said, if continued, would lead to a cleavage at the Head of the Lakes, and leave Western Canada a complete entity. He thought that in Alberta the farmers and labor should arrange an allocation of parliamentary seats.

George Edwards, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, conveyed greetings from that organization. He had been pleased, he said, at the courageous note struck by President Wood, in his annual address. There was such a thing as a foolish optimism. Agriculture was not only in a serious, but a critical condition, but in his opinion there was no one remedy. Progress came slowly, and if they realized that they would suffer less disappointment, he urged loyalty to the association, and said that if they had been loyal to their commercial companies, it would have been easier to solve the wheat-marketing problem.

Prof. Ottewill, of the Alberta University, urged the farmers to send more boys and girls to the short course. The principal subjects of the next course would be marketing and taxation in both of which the farmers were vitally interested.

Balloting for the vice-presidency then took place, twenty-two names were put in nomination, but only the following stood for election:

C. H. Axelson, Geo. Bevington, C. H. Harris, H. C. McDaniel, G. E. Roose, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Rice Sheppard, H. S. Simpson and C. S. Stevens. The preferential ballot was used and Mr. Scholefield was elected on the seventh count.

Banking resolutions occupied the greater part of the session. A resolution was passed re-affirming the resolutions of last year on a provincial bank, and the establishment of a federal loan department.

A resolution calling for an amend-

ment to The Bank Act to enable farmers to give chattel mortgages on growing crops was rejected. Discussion on other banking resolutions was deferred.

Business on Thursday commenced with consideration of a resolution dealing with the western grain route. The preamble to this resolution pointed out the disadvantages to Alberta in the shipping of grain via Montreal, and the possible advantages of shipment via Vancouver, and resolved "That the U.F.A. make representation to the Dominion government to increase the facilities for handling grain at the Vancouver port, and, that we petition the provincial government to investigate and if found feasible, to co-operate with the government of British Columbia in arranging adequate facilities for the handling of the Alberta grain at Pacific ports, and that we demand the abolition of the existing discrimination between the East bound, and the West bound freight rates." The resolution was carried with little discussion, as also was an endorsement of a resolution on the same subject, passed by a general meeting in Edmonton.

Relief Measures

A resolution from the Bow River district related the condition of the farmers in that district, and asked that the government again furnish feed and seed to this part of the province, and that the government announce its policy on the matter without delay because farmers were leaving the district. Discussion on this resolution revealed much difference of opinion as to the wisdom of continuing relief to the dry districts. Some delegates contended that the money could never be repaid and that the policy was reacting to the injury of good farmers. Supporters of the resolution maintained that it was a question of either providing the relief or seeing a general exodus from the afflicted districts. Farmers who had kept a cow or two and grown their household stuff, said another delegate, were holding their own in the drought area, and the good farmers should not be saddled with the results of bad farming.

Mr. Craig, provincial deputy minister of agriculture, informed the convention that the government had not definitely decided upon a policy on the matter. They had asked the Dominion government to reserve 1,000,000 bushels of seed oats, 1,000,000 bushels of feed oats and 50,000 bushels of barley. The motion was referred back to the committee to be redrafted.

The following were candidates for the three positions on the executive committee:

C. H. Axelson, Geo. Bevington, — Carpenter, R. O. German, C. H. Harris, W. J. Jackman, Frank Leavitt, Stephen Lunn, H. C. McDaniel, Wm. Oliver, S. S. Sears, Rice Sheppard, C. H. Stevens, W. D. Trego, J. P. Watson.

Those elected were: George Bevington, C. H. Harris, H. C. McDaniel, who with the president, vice-president, and the president of the U.F.W.A., will form the executive committee for 1923.

Secretaries Conventions

The Central board brought in a resolution providing for two annual conventions of secretaries, one in the north, and one in the south of the province. Mr. Rice Sheppard did not think the secretaries' conferences were so successful, judging by the attendance, to warrant the expense, which amounted to thousands of dollars. Other delegates expressed the same opinion. Mr. Higginbotham, general secretary U.F.A., defended the conferences, from which he said, much benefit had been derived. The convention had not the time to discuss ways and means to improve the locals. The convention laid down a policy; the secretaries' conference discussed the practical application of the policy to local conditions. The resolution carried by a large majority.

Improvement of the U.F.A., the official organ of the association was the subject of a resolution from the Lotus district association. It was proposed that the U.F.A. be published weekly, that more space be given to economics, sociology, history, marketing and organization, that four pages be given up to an open forum. To defray the additional cost it was proposed to levy one dollar upon each member of the U.F.A.

receiving the paper, and that the subscription price be \$1.50 per year.

Editor Defends Policy

That the organization was not financially able to carry out this program was expressed by many speakers. By an overwhelming majority, the proposal to publish weekly, was defeated, but the convention favored more space for the special subjects mentioned in the resolution. On the open forum question, the editor of the U.F.A., Norman Smith, gave the convention some information, and pointed out that at present they could not give the space for the open forum without sacrificing other material.

Discussion of the resolution regarding the paper was resumed at the afternoon session, and after the election of the board of directors by the respective constituencies. There was considerable objection to the proposal to levy one dollar upon members of the U.F.A. receiving the paper. The proposals for the open forum and the levy of one dollar were defeated by an overwhelming majority, and also the proposal to increase the subscription price to non-members from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Owing to the loss of time in the

election of directors, it was moved and carried that in future the districts elect their directors in their own way during the convention, but not in the time of the convention.

Banking

Resolutions on banking was the next order of business. These were before the convention in the form of a consolidated resolution, part of which was disposed of at the Wednesday evening session. The convention at this point considered proposals for (1) A loan department of the federal treasury which shall issue notes of full legal tender on the security of federal, provincial and municipal bonds, improved inhabited and used farms, the profits to be applied to the relief of taxation. (2) That the Alberta government establish a bank under a federal charter, the provincial government to hold not less than 55 per cent. and not more than 95 per cent. of the capital stock. Supporters of the resolution laid emphasis upon the difference between real credit, that is potential productivity, and financial credit, that is the means of adequately carrying on the process of industry. They contended that those who controlled the latter virtually con-

trolled all economic life, and urged the reform contained in the resolution as the remedy.

George Bevington stated that the two evils of the present financial system were—monopoly and interest. If they had a system in which these elements were eliminated, they would have the best system of currency in the world. He then went into details of the resolutions and contended that if the Alberta government established the kind of bank asked for monopoly would be abolished and if the federal loan department were established, interest he said, would be abolished. They would have a complete nationalization of money and credit. Mr. Bevington answered a number of questions and discussion was continuing when the convention adjourned.

Prof. McGibbon, of the University of Alberta, addressed the convention on the great waterways project, giving in some detail the plans with regard to the scheme.

The One Certain Crop

Hon. Mrs. Parlyby also spoke to the convention and created amusement by her opening statement that there was one crop in Alberta that never failed

Cream Checks!

*The Only
Harvest That Lasts
the Year 'round*

The winter winds may blow, but the well-cared-for dairy herd produces valuable butter-fat from one year's end to the other. And the checks you get from this butter-fat come in mighty handy every week.

Primrose Cream Separators

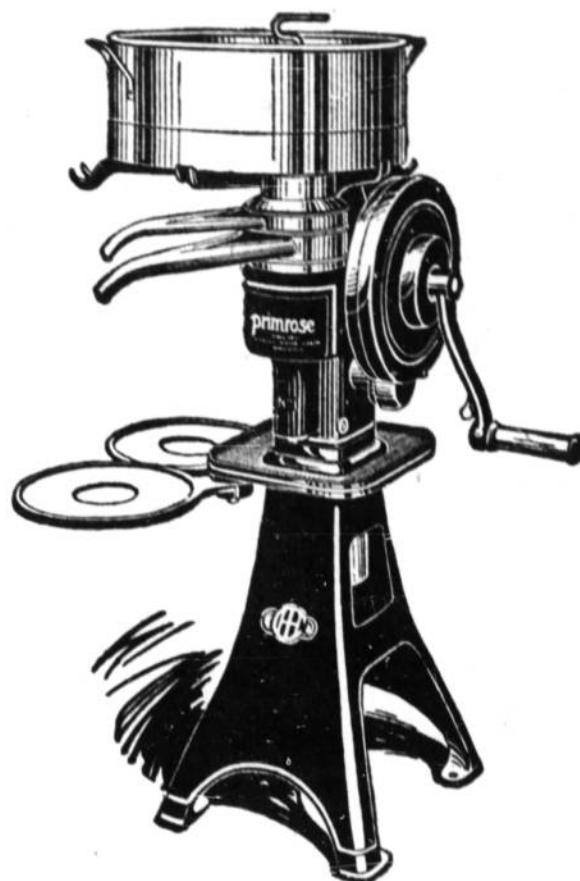
are found on many farms, helping the owners get all of the cream out of the milk, and in good condition to bring the top market price. If you are not familiar with the Primrose, you ought to go to the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer and see the one he has on his floor. It is the highest development in cream separator construction. For years the Primrose has been known to excel others in efficiency, durability, close-skimming, light-running, and long life.

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You want to know more about how to get the most out of your year 'round cream check "harvest"—why not ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate the Primrose to you? He will do it, and it won't obligate you either



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and that was the crop of resolutions coming before the convention. She thought they should practice intensive cultivation instead of extensive, in the matter of the subjects they discussed. She urged more attention to co-operation, the elements of which, she said, they had barely begun to understand. They discussed national and international co-operation before they had made a success of it locally. In conclusion she urged them to cultivate a more hopeful spirit and work for better times.

Attention was next turned to the banking resolution, which was taken up clause by clause, and finally adopted as a whole. Long-term loans for settlers in the drought-stricken areas was dealt with in another resolution included among the banking resolutions. In four judicial districts, in southern Alberta, declared the mover of the resolution, there were judgments totaling \$902,855. The debts were piling up and increasing year by year, and in addition taxes were piling up and were probably in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Arrears were also heavy on payments on pre-emptions and on seed

furnished. The debts were so heavy the farmers could not even pay the interest. They therefore asked for a funding system to give them time to pay. They also asked for retention of the Drought Relief Act until a funding scheme had been evolved. Conditions were similar in the northern portion of the province, declared the seconder of the resolution. Things were bad in fact, all over the West and he referred to conditions in the Yorkton district, Saskatchewan. New Zealand, he said, had established a long-term loan system nearly thirty years ago. In the first seven years of the system, there was not a single loss. The reduction of interest effected by this scheme had saved the producing classes in New Zealand \$6,000,000 a year. Two-thirds of the province, said another delegate, deserved the protection afforded by the Drought Relief Act.

Attorney-General Opposes

Attorney-general Brownlee was asked to say a few words on the resolution. He felt some diffidence, he said, in commenting on the resolution. The government was keenly aware of the situation in the province. It was easy to talk

of remedies, but the government had to face the facts, and one fact was that the remedies involved money and the per capita debt of the province was the largest in the Dominion with one exception. Whatever they might think of the existing financial and credit system, the fact remained that the government had to go into the money market, and it was imperative that the credit of the province be sustained. He thought the Drought Relief Act should be continued, while for the northern portion of the province they hoped to devise some scheme embodying voluntary features. He would view with regret the passing of the resolution. The government was doing the best possible and he warned the convention that some of the resolutions it was passing might make it impossible for the government to carry on. He asked them to have more faith in the government, which was facing a situation unparalleled in the history of the province.

Banking Resolution Passed

Give the government a chance, was the appeal of speakers following Mr. Brownlee, while one speaker asserted

that there were farmers of the dry area spending the winter in the sunny south on their savings from the operation of the Drought Relief Act. The resolution when put was defeated by a small majority. The amended consolidated resolution on banking, as passed by the convention was as follows:

"Whereas, in the present deplorable state of the nation's economic life and the productive resources of Canada are impaired while the needs of the nation are urgent and increasing.

"And, whereas, it would appear that the monopolistic control of money and credit are the fundamental causes not only of recurrent periods of agricultural and industrial depression and stagnation, but also of modern wars, and whereas, through the power of this money which they have monopolized they have been enabled to control credits, interest rates and deflation;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention reindorses the resolutions passed at the last annual convention—namely, resolution No. 124, and the consolidated resolution calling for creation of a chartered bank by the province of Alberta."

"Resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta request their elected representative at Ottawa to present a bill to the House of Commons, for enactment, having as its object the establishment of a loan department along the following lines:

"1. That the treasury board shall issue on the terms and for the purpose herein mentioned, full legal tender notes from time to time to meet the business requirements of the country.

"2. That all such notes shall be legal tender for all and payable for all debts, public and private, and shall be a first lien upon all the assets and services of the people of the Dominion for their redemption, and all Dominion currency now issued shall be made full legal tender;

"3. That this money be loaned direct to the people at cost, on the following securities: Federal bonds, provincial bonds, urban and rural municipal bonds, on improved, inhabited and unused farms, the amount so loaned not to exceed a fixed margin of safety. The range of securities upon which loans are made to be gradually extended from time to time by statutory amendment as experience and development of the system shall warrant.

"4. That upon the payment to the department of any loan, the amount of money so received shall be held in the department and either cancelled or used in making new loans to meet the requirements of the country. Preference in these loans to be given to those parts where interest rates are the highest.

"5. That the earnings from the loan department from all sources, after paying the conservative and legitimate expenses of the department and its branches, if such exist, shall be applied to the payment of the general expenses of the government, thus reducing taxation upon the people."

Resolved:

"1. That the Alberta government cause to be secured a bank charter in accordance with the federal bank act.

"2. That the head office of such bank be in Alberta.

"3. That the government purchase and retain capital stock in the said bank to the amount of not less than 55 per cent. or more than 95 per cent.

"4. That not less than 5 per cent. or more than 45 per cent. be sold to residents in a prescribed area in which a proposed branch is to be located.

"5. That the government appoint a commission composed of five members who will exercise all rights and privileges, on behalf of the government granted to the shareholders under the federal bank act.

"6. That the commission shall have power to exercise all the privileges granted or imposed by the federal bank act, subject to the direction of the Alberta legislature.

"7. That such bank when established shall do a general banking business and proceed to take full advantage to the right to issue paper currency under the federal bank act.

"And that the finance committee recommends that the federal and provincial constituency associations bring

Continued on Page 26

Lessons of the Past Season

Continued from Page 9

inches away, showed absolutely no traces. Ruby, also adjoining Marquis, showed traces, Kitchener none, Early Triumph a bare trace. Later, leaf rust was in much more evidence in Marquis and Kitchener and other later wheats than the early sorts. Kota showed slight trace of stem rust, Ruby more, Early Triumph same. Later, Marquis badly affected but not to effect the berry, being same with Kitchener and some other wheats.

Early Triumph and Ruby and other early wheats were too far advanced and showed less traces than later wheats as the season advanced. Practically all the durum wheats showed little or none of leaf rust, but some stem rust. Last season when there was considerably more stem rust these wheats showed none worth mentioning.

My observations lead me to conclude that rust, both leaf and stem rust, attack wheats at a certain stage, regardless of the variety, and it will be found first on the earliest wheats, followed later in the later wheats in order as they advance at certain stages of growth, but with the difference that if stem rust develops seriously, the early wheat, while first attacked, suffers less injury than the later wheats as they are at or about maturity when later wheats are at a less advanced stage and are injured accordingly. Sow an early wheat late in the season and it may be injured more than a later wheat sown early in season.

Sow Early

Rust acts in a peculiar manner, and if one wants to harvest a crop with a minimum of injury by rust it is advisable to sow as early as possible and grow early-maturing wheats. We can always find fields that show more evidence of rust than another, although it is the same variety and grown on the same farm or closely adjoining. I am of the firm opinion that it can be traced to the preparation of the land rather than to the variety. A firm seed and root bed that encourages quick healthy growth and maturity will show less evidence than another field that may retard growth and maturity, although both fields seeded at the same time. I may make mention of two fields of Marquis on my farm in the past season. One seeded May 4, the other a day later, one on the north side and the other on the south side of the farm. The one on the south, the best field of fallow on the farm, yielded 45 bushels per acre, with clean, light straw. The other field, a fine stand, showed more traces of stem rust than any field and yielded 30 bushels. None of the other varieties showed traces of stem rust.

My observations also show that wild oats may be responsible for spread of rust in oats as it always shows first on wild oats and sometimes they are thickly encrusted with stem rust. We also note that isolated plants of wheat in oats, voluntary in the bare fallow or waste places, far removed from fields of growing grain, show equally as much evidence of stem rust when they arrive at a certain stage of growth. Later in the fall plants that arrive at this stage show no traces whatever. If we could grow winter wheat successfully in part with the spring wheat crop we could expect to dodge rust and reduce the losses to a minimum.

Fighting Rust in Europe

Continued from Page 13

Our Epidemics Not Local

Dr. Bisby, plant pathologist at the Manitoba Agricultural College, was asked to state why rust infections seem so localized in Europe, and why on the other hand, rust was severe in Western Canada, two or three hundred miles from the site of the nearest known barberry bush. In his opinion this is accounted for by the fact that on this continent we have almost a continuous wheat field from Kansas to Prince Albert, and infection spreads more easily. Wind-borne infection which, it is believed, plays a very important part in rust epidemics on this continent, is not nearly so important a factor in Europe, traversed as it is by mountains. Prof. Jackson warns us that we may

Your Profits Go Up If You Use This Seed

It yields higher, grades better and sells for more. Best of all it comes without cost

IT TOOK SEAGER WHEELER THIRTY YEARS TO PRODUCE THIS SEED



DR. SEAGER WHEELER
World's Champion
Wheat Grower

Thirty years ago Seager Wheeler stood where you may be standing today. He knew that larger profits from his farm must come from using better seed that would produce a crop yielding heavier and grading better. With little but ambition to aid him he set about selecting good seed. Success did not come in a single year. His disappointments were many, for he started from a dead level. But gradually his seed improved. He began winning first prizes at the local shows. Then he captured provincial championships, and finally the world's championship. Today Seager Wheeler has won more world's championships in seeds than any other man in North America.

IT TOOK R. O. WYLER ONLY FIVE YEARS TO WIN A SWEEPSTAKE WITH IT

If you had to start from dead level and face 20 years or more of hard work to attain success you might be discouraged. But you don't have to do this. You can start in where Wheeler is now. Take the case of R. O. Wyler, of Luseland, Sask.: In 1917, Mr. Wyler secured, from The Grain Growers' Guide, a sample of wheat similar to that which is offered you today. In 1922 he won, from the progeny of this stock, the sweepstakes prize at the Chicago International. In five years he arrived at a point that took Wheeler over 25 years to reach. You may not be interested in winning world's championships, but you are interested in growing a crop that yields heavy and grades high. In times like these the margin of profit in grain farming may depend on the extra three to five bushels per acre that registered seed produces over ordinary seed.

Registered Seed Will Turn You A Profit The First Year

The production of wheat in this country can only be maintained by proper cultivation and use of good seed. Good seed means that which is free from weed seeds, of high germination and uniform in its date of ripening. This is the quality that is guaranteed in registered seed. Registered wheat is grown only by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and their crop is inspected in the field by experts, and is further inspected after threshing and is sealed in sacks by officers of the Seed Growers' Association. Consequently any person securing registered seed is sure of getting the very purest and truest to type. Registered seed must be uniform in ripening, of high germination and free from weed seeds. Seager Wheeler is the most famous member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and his Marquis and Kitchener wheat are both registered. Red Bobs is not a registered wheat because it has not been grown long enough, but it is selected and handled and put up under identically the same system and with the same care. Take a small quantity of registered wheat, seed it in a plot by itself, thresh it separately and in two or three years you have enough for your entire seed requirements.

Registered Kitchener Wheat

Kitchener wheat was developed by Seager Wheeler on his own farm from a single head of wheat about ten years ago. He tried it out for several seasons and in 1915 (a dry season) he got a yield at the rate of 80 bushels per acre, and a sheaf of this wheat won first prize against all comers at Denver, Colorado, that year. Kitchener has been accepted for registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. It ripens in the same period as Marquis. In 1916 Seager Wheeler captured the world's prize at El Paso, Texas, with his bushel of threshed Kitchener wheat. He has improved this strain considerably in the six years that have passed.

Red Bobs Wheat

A famous plant breeder in Australia originated Bobs wheat, a very high-grade milling wheat, exceptionally early in ripening. Samples of it came to Canada nearly 20 years ago, were tried out on the experimental farms and found to have high milling and baking tests and to be very early in ripening. It was a white wheat, however, and was discarded for this reason. Seager Wheeler secured a small sample and found it yielded heavily and ripened from four to seven days earlier than Marquis or Kitchener. He discovered some red kernels and from these developed the Red Bobs and retained all the exceptional qualities of the original white wheat. Mr. Wheeler's Red Bobs, while not yet registered, is grown under the same conditions and hand selected with the same care. For localities not subject to rust it seems to out-yield other hard-milling wheats and ripens earlier.

In 1917 Mr. Wheeler, at Peoria, Ill., captured the sweepstakes prize for the best sheaf with his Red Bobs, and in the following year at Kansas City he captured the world's prize both for his bushel of threshed Red Bobs and for his sheaf of the same wheat.

Registered Marquis

It was only 12 years ago that Seager Wheeler captured \$1,000 in gold at the New York Land Show for one bushel of the best hard red spring wheat grown on the continent. He won the prize with Marquis wheat. Not one per cent. of the wheat grown in Western Canada in 1911 was Marquis. Last year probably 95 per cent. was Marquis. Seager Wheeler has the best strain of Marquis wheat in this country. He captured the world's prize in 1914 and again in 1915 with his Marquis, and thousands and thousands of farmers are growing his specially selected strain of Marquis wheat today.

Mr. Wheeler keeps up the quality of his wheat by hand selection year by year under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. There is no better Marquis wheat in the world than Seager Wheeler's registered strain. It ripens uniformly, yields heavily and gives a high-grading sample.

We'll send you this Choice Seed at no Extra Cost

The Guide is distributing samples of these choice strains of wheat described above. They are the best varieties to be had anywhere. Anyone, whether a subscriber or not, who sends in his own or anyone else's subscription to The Guide can obtain, free, 15 pounds of any one variety he chooses. The subscription may be for one year at \$1.00, or three years at \$2.00 (you save \$1.00), or five years at \$3.00 (you save \$2.00). It can be new or renewal. If you're already paid ahead, the time paid for will be added on from the time your present term expires.

IN ACCEPTING THIS OFFER YOU ARE ALSO PRIVILEGED TO ENTER THE \$500.00 PICTURE TITLE CONTEST WITHOUT EXTRA COST. SEE PARTICULARS, PAGE 27.

FREE SEED COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find \$3.00 to pay for subscription for 5 year(s). Send The Guide to: \$2.00 to pay for subscription for 3 year(s). \$1.00 to pay for subscription for 1 year(s).

NAME..... P.O..... Prov.....

Send, free, 15 pounds of Seager Wheeler's

Registered Kitchener Wheat
Red Bobs Wheat
Registered Marquis Wheat
(Cross out kinds not wanted)

TO..... P.O..... Prov..... Jan. 24, '23



Winner of 1922
Sweepstakes

R. O. WYLER
Luseland, Sask.

who won the sweepstakes with Registered Marquis at the Chicago International, 1922. Got his start with Guide seed in 1917.

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER

Blue Ribbon
is the one
baking powder
you need for
any purpose
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Try It.



Send 25c. to Blue Ribbon Ltd., Winnipeg, for the Blue Ribbon Cook Book bound in white oilcloth—the best cook book for every day use in Western homes.

12

FISH FOR LENT

Special Prices on Beautiful, Fresh-caught, Fresh-frozen
LAKE AND OCEAN FISH

Lent begins on February 14, and we have made special preparations to meet the extra demands of this season. Fresh frozen Lake and Ocean Fish, Salted, Smoked and Pickled Fish, Oysters and other Sea Foods can be shipped in any desired quantities at a moment's notice. All fish guaranteed.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LENTEN PRICE LIST

THE CONSUMERS' FISH CO.

WINNIPEG

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The

BIG BAR

of Pure White Naphtha Soap

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Made in Winnipeg—Unequalled Anywhere

What does the sale of your Raw Hides add to your Bank Balance?

You need not reply—we know the answer. Send them to us to be dressed, tanned and mounted into a handsome winter robe for the cutter or car.

Or have them made into the finest

Chrome Harness Leather

The cost of doing this is so trifling you will receive the completed and perfect job at a fraction of the price charged in the stores for the commonest goods.

Tell us what you have in hides and what are your wishes or most urgent needs.

WILLIAM BOURKE & CO. BRANDON

still have rust after the last barberry bush to the south has been destroyed, but it is probable that the epidemics will be much less severe in character.

U.S. Marketing Conference

Representatives of farmers' marketing associations in 35 states attended the first conference of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations in Washington, D.C., December 14, 15 and 16. While the conference had been called particularly to consider the subject of credit for marketing purposes, many related subjects were discussed. Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, Ky., representing the tobacco-marketing associations, acted as chairman of the conference; Carl Williams, Oklahoma City, Okla., representing the cotton associations, was vice-chairman; and Charles M. Morgan, Dallas, Texas, was secretary.

The "key-note" address was delivered by Aaron Sapiro. Other addresses were by the secretary of Agriculture, the secretary of Commerce, Senator Arthur Capper, representatives of the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the Farm Bureau Federation, the War Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, the Canadian Department of Agriculture and a score of marketing associations.

Resolutions were adopted regarding rural credits, merchandising, freight rates, filled milk, and permanent organization. Those pertaining to rural credits included: A modification of the federal reserve system to care for agricultural paper with a maturity of nine months; a change in the maximum limit of loans from federal land banks from \$10,000 to \$25,000; the establishment of a farm credits department in the federal land banks system; and authorization of the credits department to discount or purchase agricultural paper and to make loans or advances directly to co-operative marketing associations.

In regard to merchandising, it was recommended packages of imported food products be marked with (1) the name and nature of contents, (2) country of origin, and (3) date of original packing. It was also resolved that all co-operatives aid in educating consumers as to the benefits of co-operation.

The resolutions on permanent organization provided for the continuance of the temporary organization of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations until May 1, 1923, and the appointment of a committee of 15 to prepare and submit to the co-operative associations of the country plans for a nation-wide organization. The committee of 15 is as follows:

Chairman, Robert W. Bingham, Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association; vice-chairman, Carl Williams, American Cotton Growers' Exchange; vice-chairman, Milo D. Campbell, National Milk Producers' Federation; H. G. Coykendall, California Prune and Apricot Growers; J. H. Barber, Pacific Egg Producers; John D. Miller, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association Inc.; E. M. de Ponceir, Peanut Growers' Association; Aaron Sapiro, council for co-operatives; C. H. Foss, Maine Potato Growers' Exchange; B. E. Chaney, Arkansas Rice Growers' Co-operative Association; B. W. Kilgore, North Carolina State College of Agriculture; George C. Jewett, Northwest Wheat Growers Associated; Howard Leonard, Illinois Agricultural Association; C. A. Norwood, Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association; Dan A. Wallace, editor, The Farmer.

Bank of Commerce

Further progress has been made by Canada during the past year towards a return to that normal condition of business in which the various industries of the country are able to obtain a fair share of the rewards for the day's work, said Sir John Aird, general manager of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, in addressing the annual meeting of shareholders of that institution. A vital factor in this return was a reduction in the costs of production, so as to enable the producer to meet the pocket of the consumer at home and abroad, and to give the farmer an opportunity of making the purchases upon which the industries of Canada so much depended.

As was only to be expected, the quiet state of business had caused the annual statement of the bank to show a decline in the volume of note circulation and of deposits, chiefly those not bearing interest. The bank's note circulation had contracted only by some \$751,000, which, said Sir John, was scarcely equal to the ordinary day-to-day fluctuations, often reaching as they did as large a sum as \$1,500,000. An interesting feature of the bank's balance sheet was the increase in holdings of gold by nearly \$5,000,000 over the figures of a year ago. As a result of this change, the bank now had more than sufficient gold to cover every dollar of its note circulation. The Bank's commercial loans in Canada meanwhile continued to stand at a high figure, the amount outstanding on November 30 last being over \$193,000,000. In referring to these loans Sir John drew attention to the fact that the bank had always been careful to give every consideration to requests for agricultural loans, even during periods of money stringency, when loans to other industries had to be restricted.

In his presidential address, delivered before the meeting, Sir Edmund Walker took occasion to emphasize the fact that the Canadian business man was ultimately concerned to a very great extent in the question of the settlement of the allied debts. It was a situation, he said, far transcending any relation of creditor and debtor ever experienced in the world's history. Later, he referred to the necessity for adjusting the arrangements made under the Treaty of Versailles whereby the claims of German creditors were settled through the clearing offices of the different countries with the German government, not with the creditors themselves.

Club Feet

Two brothers, Alton and William Livingston, both born with Club Feet, were treated at McLain Sanitarium with the splendid results set forth by their mother in this letter:

"I had two sons, born with Club Feet. Alton was treated at the McLain Sanitarium when three years old. The results were so entirely satisfactory that when William was born with Club Feet in January, 1921, ten years later, we took him to McLain's at 11 weeks old. In less than 8 weeks we had him back home with a pair of perfect feet. We are always glad to answer letters."

Mrs. Clarence Livingston,
206 Washington Street,
Salisbury, Maryland.

Pictures show William at 11 weeks, and present condition.

Crippled Children

You may know some. Tell their parents of the McLain Sanitarium, which is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Diseases of the Joints, Wry Neck, etc., especially as these conditions are found in children and young adults.

Write for their book, "Deformities and Paralysis," and Book of References, mailed free.

McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM
820 Aubert Avenue St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT CITIES ARE THESE?

TEA	ORO	MON
	TO	
HAL		WIN
	P	

10
Wrist
Watches
100
Fountain
Pens
1000
Other
Prizes

The above prizes are offered FREE to every person who sends us in a correct answer to the above puzzle and will also sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10 cents each among their friends and neighbors. If you are willing to do this for us, send in your solution at once with name and address, and if correct we will send you the prizes to sell. This is very easy, so send right away to

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.

DEPT. G
WATERFORD, ONTARIO

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange
through Guide Classified advts.

U.F.A. Secretary's Report

Curtailment of Services Rendered by Central Office Will be Necessitated because of Financial Position Caused by Decrease in Receipts

THE report which was presented by the secretary read in part: "Slowly but steadily since founded in 1909, The United Farmers of Alberta has advanced in membership year by year until the year 1919 when, coincident with the association's active participation in political organization, the membership took a leap forward, an increase of over 10,000 members being recorded in one year. In the year following the setting up of the federal constituency associations there was only the usual normal advance in membership, while the election year of 1921, with its abnormal amount of activity, saw another big leap forward and an increase of over 6,000 members in the one year. In 1922, for the first time in the history of the association, your secretary has to report a decrease in membership as compared with the membership for the previous year."

The actual number of locals remitting dues for 1922 was as follows:

U.F.A. locals	874
U.F.W.A. locals	254
Junior locals	145

Total 1,273
1922 Paid-up Membership

The paid-up membership of the organization at December 30, 1922, was as follows:

U.F.A.	14,141
U.F.W.A.	2,938
Juniors	1,536
Life members	202
Members at large.....	12

Total.....18,829

The report recommended that the falling off in membership should be given serious thought and an effort made to discover the cause and find a remedy. Reasons for the decrease, as submitted by various locals, were included in the report.

Finances

Dealing with finance the report said:

"The large reduction in membership has made the financing of the organization's activity during the year very difficult. The amount received from the locals in membership fees during the year was about \$5,000 less than the amount received in 1921, while from this sum of \$35,524, \$10,506 was paid to the support of The U.F.A. newspaper, leaving only \$25,018 available from membership fees for the usual expenses of the organization, as compared with \$38,450 received from membership dues and available for general expenses of the organization in 1921.

"The amount received from The United Grain Growers Limited, on account of the educational grant was \$5,850.75, approximately the same as in 1921, but this amount was applied entirely in reduction of the loan of \$9,000 secured from The United Grain Growers in 1921. Deducting the amount paid to the newspaper and the amount of the U.G.G. grant applied on account of the 1921 loan account from the total revenue of \$46,034.03 the sum available for the ordinary expenses of the organization for the year was \$29,678.28 as compared with \$47,925.31 revenue available for the ordinary expenses of the organization in 1921, a reduction of \$18,247.03. The current expenditure of the organization for 1922, exclusive of the amount paid to the newspaper was \$34,704.44, which left a net deficit on the revenue available for current expenses of \$5,026.16. In 1921 the expenditure was 55,413.29, so that there was a reduction of organization expenses in 1922 as compared with the preceding year of \$20,708.85, or 37.3 per cent.

"It will be seen on reference to the balance sheet that the deficit for 1922 is represented in liabilities to The United Grain Growers Limited, for supplies purchased through them during the year, rent, etc., to the officers of the

association in expense accounts, and in salary owing to the president and senior members of the staff of the Central office.

"The financial position of the association to-day is approximately the same as at the last annual convention, except for the slight improvement represented by the \$823.59 paper surplus of receipts over expenditure, this amount having been carried to the reserve account, which amount now stands at \$1,250.

"From this summary it will be seen that the greatest care will have to be exercised in husbanding the revenue of the organization next year if progress is to be made in placing the finances on a sound footing. Unquestionably the association has always been greatly handicapped by the absence of any capital, having spent its entire income nearly every year since the start, and in several years having had to resort to borrowing. The importance of setting up a reserve fund to

meet emergencies needs to be emphasized."

In salaries for the Central office staff a reduction of \$6,886 had been made in comparison with 1921, and other expenses of the Central office had been cut from \$15,072 in 1921, to \$7,382. The decrease in revenue if maintained, the report says, must mean a serious curtailment of service.

The report concluded with a hope that, notwithstanding the difficult conditions that face the U.F.A. on entering the year 1923, ways and means will be found to carry on the organization unimpaired in its usefulness.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-547, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Clear as Crystal—

The absolute purity of

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

H372

is reflected in every cup.

The most delicious GREEN TEA in the world.

JUST TRY IT

Everywhere!
MACDONALD'S
BRIER

MEN on settled farmsteads, in northern forests, in prairie shacks, along old trails or the new, regale the masculine desire for good tobacco, with—

MACDONALD'S BRIER



Half Pound Tin
—The economy buy—
80¢

Also in Packages
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The Tobacco with a heart

The Beneficent Brew

After you have enjoyed a refreshing cup of

NABOB TEA

you will realize the beneficial qualities of Tea, as it Should be



TEA, as it Should be.

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO. LTD.

WRIST WATCHES to be GIVEN AWAY

to advertise our perfumes. If you would like one, send your name and address at once for full particulars. FREE EXCELSIOR PERFUMES, 47, WATERFORD, ONT.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Grain Trade Investigation

The Editor.—I notice several reports as to what I said at Brandon regarding grain investigation are not correct. What I did say was, the United Grain Growers would welcome a thorough honest investigation of the grain trade, and that such an investigation would be the best thing that could happen our Company.—John Kennedy, vice-president U.G.G. Ltd., Winnipeg.

Money

The Editor.—"Money is the means of adjustment which renders traffic between men independent of individual requirements."

You have a goat you want to exchange for a ram, but you cannot find anyone that will give you a ram for a goat. But a neighbor wants a goat and is able to give you something that represents the value of the goat, that you can pass over to the party that is able to meet your requirements for a ram. The medium used to facilitate such exchanges throughout all the commercial fabric we call money. In forms of money we have:

1. Metallic—gold, silver, copper and alloy.
2. Dominion of Canada notes, the most common in circulation, one, two and five dollar bills.
3. The promissory notes of our 17 Canadian banking institutions, in five, ten and upward.
4. Checks and drafts, the most used medium of exchange in commerce.

In the early days in this country the Hudson's Bay Company used the "skin" or made beaver, which was the skin of a full-grown perfect beaver, killed in season, and weighing 16 to 20 ounces. The skin did not pass in the transaction, but was the unit of exchange and small sticks were used to represent it, each stick counting as 50 cents.

The Indian comes to the fort with his winter's catch and always finds a "medium" with which he can exchange all the products of his labor for the same value of the products of the labor of others that he desires. There is no hoarding of sticks to lend at interest. There is no inflation or deflation of the medium of exchange, it is "as elastic and plentiful as the commodities and services offered for exchange," something that our present monetary system is far from being.

Gold, silver, copper, notes, etc., are not money unless made so by fiat of law, which places upon any substance used the stamp or seal of sovereign authority.

There is no international money, but for some time international trade balances have been settled with gold bullion, a metal with its exchange value agreed to by the nations generally. For this reason some governments have based their

note issue on gold. Up to 1907 Canada only issued Dominion currency bills dollar for dollar for the gold held in the treasury; but the great war shook this fraudulent system to its foundations, and at present no nation maintains that basis, the United States being the only one that could do so, having about two-thirds of the world's gold supply.

Previous to confederation some cities and business firms put a medium of exchange in circulation, with great benefit to their several communities, with no interest charges, having used tokens to pass among the people as money in exchange for their labor and products used in public improvements they drew on the public credit instead of issuing bonds bearing interest with which to borrow private credit.

Edison says, "If our nation can issue a dollar bond it can issue a dollar bill. The element that makes the bond good makes the bill good also. The difference between the bond and the bill is that the bond lets the money broker collect twice the amount of the bond and an additional 20 per cent."

With confederation the Dominion parliament was given the custody of money and finance and our representatives are responsible to the people in seeing that our sovereign rights are protected. Private issues of anything passing as money was prohibited except to favored financial institutions qualifying as banks. These are allowed to issue their promissory notes up to an amount equal to their assets and in crop moving time 15 per cent. above that. These notes are loaned to the people, and the more of them they can keep in circulation, and the larger therefore their liabilities to the public, the larger is their income.

The farmers of Canada must have more notes in other hands than the banks, and just imagine, if just for a few years, they had this same privilege and could receive instead of pay interest on their liabilities. The banks claim they earn this privilege by the service they give to Canada. Do the wealth producers of our nation render any less? I trow not.

The world got along for many centuries without banks or money, but life itself is dependent upon production. Germany has all but destroyed her money, but has boundless wealth, and could soon settle her war bill if her debtors would accept goods instead of gold.

There is nothing wrong with Canadian production. The earth still fills the horn of plenty. But of the six billions of dollars of wealth produced annually our money is so contracted that we can only assimilate one-third of that amount.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador to the United States, in addressing the Canadian Bar Association, stated, "The productive system is

It Builds Strength

You have often wondered why a very little emulsified cod-liver oil, taken regularly, works almost like magic in building up the body.

Scott's Emulsion

enables you to enjoy the fullest benefits of the purest vitamine-bearing cod-liver oil. It helps keep the vital forces of the body strong. Be sure it's Scott's!

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

highly efficient, but the distributive system is totally inadequate."

The remedy for this condition can only come by applying "common sense" to our monetary problem, which demands that the finance department of the Dominion Government shall issue all medium of exchange to be used in Canada, and put same in circulation in a safe, sane and scientific manner, and that this greatest and most sacred of public utilities should be handled through a national banking system.—W. C. Paynter, Tantalion, Sask.

The Wheat Board

The Editor.—At the present time, when there is so much talk about arranging for a wheat board to handle the 1923 crop, I wonder what percentage of wheat growers at the present time are in a good enough financial position to be able to sell their grain in the fall and accept an initial payment of approximately 75 per cent. of its value. Personally, I know of a considerable number of farmers who could not anywhere near meet their liabilities this fall when they received the full market price. Of course I fully understand that the idea is, that the ultimate returns would be larger; but which of a man's creditors is going to be willing to wait for the participation certificates. We all know the old saying about a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush. Then, again, what about the large number of men on rented farms and those who are purchasing on crop payments. As a rule

NICHOLAS NUTT PEDDLES PEPPER IN DOOVILLE

The little Doo Dads are very fond of condiments, cloves and ginger, cinnamon and nutmegs and especially are they fond of fiery pepper. Nicholas Nutt had imported a whole barrel of the finest ground, reddest, hottest pepper that ever came to Dooville. While he was delivering a pound of pepper to the little Doo Dad lady, who lives in the house on the hill, Roly and Poly came up and started to investigate. They found that the lid was loose on the pepper barrel. They each filled their two little hands and offered it to Tiny. The pepper began to burn—and away went Tiny. Nicholas was left behind. The top of the barrel jolted off and as Tiny sped through the street, the air was filled with pepper. My! how the Doo Dads sneezed. Poor old Flanneffeet is nearly blinded and has knocked the ladder out from under Sleepy Sam who was posting up a corn cure sign on the bill board. It looks as if Old Man Grouch was going to get a double dose—pepper—pepper—pepper—and the contents of Sleepy Sam's paste pot. The little Mrs. Doo Dad has sneezed so hard that she has dropped her basket of eggs. Two of the little fellows are diving into the water trough and another was nearly blinded by his tears and has run into the hitching post. Two little chaps are rushing to Doc Sawbones for assistance, but he looks as if he were just ready to begin sneezing himself. Up one street and down the next went Tiny scattering pepper, and he didn't stop until the barrel was empty and the little Doo Dads were "ker-chooing" all over the village.



both parties have heavy obligations to meet just as soon as the crop is threshed and need all they can get out of it.

The growing of grain in Western Canada is a mighty big gamble at any time, what with drought, hail, grasshoppers and early frost, and to my mind a wheat board is like putting another hazard to the game. My suggestion is that all the farmers in Saskatchewan sell their grain to the Co-operative Elevator Co. and petition the directorate for a system of patronage dividends. All non-shareholders would be expected to subscribe for at least one share in the company out of their first dividend. —Lancashire Lad.

Taxation of Land Values

The Editor.—In the open forum of The Guide we see ideas expressed relative to problems of political economy. The ideas of these articles as may be seen are very conflicting, yet no doubt they were all conscientiously endeavoring to convey an element of truth. As the readers are the only judges, I wish to present my views regarding the law of production and distribution of wealth. When speaking of wealth, of course, it is meant that all articles that are the results of human labor applied to land and minister to the happiness and welfare of mankind are wealth.

At present, of course, the wealth already produced has been very unequally distributed, not to the will and consent of the producers, but by the commands of special privilege which caused such distribution to take place. Remedies are advocated, such as government price regulating, extension of credits, abolition of interest on money, government banking facilities, etc., by law. The advocates expect these as a cure for present undesirable conditions as they see them. But what caused the undesirable condition? The answer will at once be returned, "special privilege." Certainly, and it is special privilege with which we must deal. And most decidedly with the one most wide spread and causing the greatest disturbance in the law of wealth distribution, which are the title deeds of ownership in land. The term land in science of political economy means oil fields, coal fields, ore deposits, as well as farm lands, in short, all natural resources.

Now practically all land around centres of population is the most valuable, and perhaps less than one-tenth in use. Yet this very land is most productive, due to nearness of marketing facilities, and the expansion of industry thereon is solely determined by its market price, the market price is determined by the gross economic rent less taxation and the economic rent by the productive capability of the land.

Now let us assume our present state of society with land to be absolutely free and with our present modes of production such lands nearest to centres of populations the returns to industry represents 100. Now who owns it? Why the producers, of course. Who were the producers? Labor and capital. Then let us in this case make the distribution of the produce in two equal parts. If such were the case at present it can readily be seen that labor would receive one-half of the total production of Canada, likewise capital.

But unfortunately such is not the case at present, because land is treated as private property, and its price being determined by the productive capability it follows that the owner, or the interest paid him on purchase price for the use of land, takes all the produce (100) less starvation wages to labor and a rate of interest that prohibits the investment of capital.

With the above let us take into consideration such inferior lands of which productive capability with equal expansion of labor and capital only pays the going wages and interest, let us suppose this to represent (5); in this case there would be nothing to pay rent, consequently such land would have no market price. Therefore all land in use giving returns to industry above the going wages and interest or the representation of (5) goes to land owners in the form of rent.

So now, as the art of improvements, the increase of population tends to increase the value of land, so does the distribution of wealth continue to be unequal.

The farmers of Alberta organized for the purpose of doing away with special privilege. Their motto: "Free and equal rights to all, special privilege to none." Yet all titles to land are special privileges. The reins of government are now in their hands. To obtain and maintain free and equal rights is simply with the power of taxation, which any government has a perfect moral right to do. Thus I would advocate the abolition of all taxes save that upon the value of land.—Geo. Tomfohr, Milk River, Alta.

The Principle of Compulsion

The Editor.—I endeavored to speak upon the subject of Compulsory Wheat Board versus Voluntary Pool or Co-operative Marketing at the convention, but did not care to take up the time (a sentiment which might stand "broadening out"), and failed to bring out the points that I had in mind.

Under normal conditions there is no doubt but what either of the latter schemes would be ideal. But at present with war in the air and the possibility of war-time prices always ahead of the producer the question is: Would either work?

There are three classes of producers to deal with. First, the big farmer with a number of car loads to sell, who can place them on the market as his obligations come due; second, the man who borrows money on his grain to pay his debts; and third, the man who stalls off his creditors until he is good and ready to sell and pay.

The two former are quite legitimate holders of grain, but the last should have compulsion applied to him.

In case the selling executive of either of the voluntary schemes should get a large order to be filled at a certain time, it might be necessary to call upon the legitimate holders to sell, but in case they declined, believing that prices were soon to rise, what could be done? Without their help the order might not be ready in time and the buyer would have to turn to another market. One or two experiences like this would discredit and probably ruin the scheme.

Of course there are others who market grain early because they have plenty of compulsion from various sources, but it would take a long time to collect, say 50,000,000 bushels from such a class of producers.

It would not bother any of us to see compulsion applied to the dishonest holder.

It gives a person an un-Christian feeling when after selling his crop, perhaps at a sacrifice, he is compelled to try to collect from those who owe him and be told that they are holding for higher prices.

In conclusion, would say that no one could dislike compulsion more than I do; but if we must have it in order to make a workable system let us submit or bow to the inevitable (or what we have now), the law of supply and demand.

But it is not so galling to be a slave with a full pocket as with an empty one.—Robt. Richardson.

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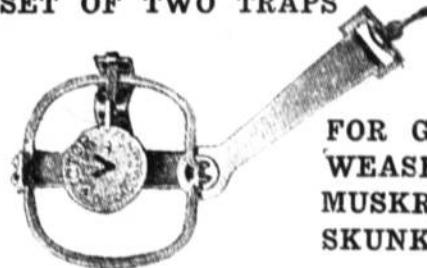
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Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 20

pressure to bear on their representatives in legislative bodies to the end that necessary legislative action be taken at the earliest possible moment;

"And would further recommend that the Central body of the United Farmers of Alberta exercise all influence at their command to this end."

Endorse Present Political Organization

Endorsement of the present form of political organization was the subject of the first resolution to come before the convention at the opening of the first session of the last day's sitting of the convention. The resolution stated that it had been demonstrated that political activities can be carried on in a systematic and thoroughly democratic manner by the success of the farmers organization and it resolved, "That this convention heartily endorse the actions of the U.F.A. federal members in adhering to true democratic principles by confining their efforts to legislative activities and we urge them to so continue, and

"Be it further resolved, that should any part of the group of Farmer legislative representatives decide to organize a Central committee to exercise any control over the political activities of the electorate, it is the firm belief of this convention that it would be a violation of the democratic principles on which the U.F.A. political movement is founded for any legislative members of the U.F.A. to endorse or recognize the authority of such a committee, and

"Be it further resolved, that we urge our elected members to give their undivided attention to their legislative duties, recognizing at all times that their duties are connected with legislation and not with the operation of political machinery, and that their efforts should be devoted entirely to securing just and democratic legislation and that they should give and secure all co-operation possible to this end, and

"Be it further resolved, that we endorse the action of the Winnipeg conference in creating a parliamentary committee composed of a chairman elected by the conference, and one or more committee men, elected by and answerable to each provincial unit, this committee to function only in a legislative capacity."

The resolution was passed unanimously and with no discussion.

Opposed to Broadening Out

Re-affirmation of the principle of economic group organization was contained in another resolution which resolved,

"That we hereby reaffirm our adherence to the principle of economic group organization and co-operation between economic groups and demand that our representatives stand firm in adherence to this principle and that they oppose any steps looking to either amalgamation or affiliation with a political party or to the formation of a new political party by any 'broadening-out' policy."

There was no discussion on the resolution which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

A resolution from Islay District Association declaring the belief that control of the U.F.A. paper was centred too much in the Central executive, and that it be placed in the hands of a committee appointed by and responsible to the convention was rejected, as also was one from the same source asking for more news in the paper dealing with the proceedings of the provincial legislature. Craigsmyle District Association was responsible for a resolution asking for more information on world affairs, and for "The plain unvarnished truth regarding world affairs." The resolution was adopted.

Approve of Cattle Pool

C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited, placed before the convention the plan formulated by the company for a co-operative cattle selling agency. The plan in detail is given in literature issued by the company and which was circulated among the delegates. The plan is a step beyond co-operative shipping of cattle,

and provides for selling cattle on a pooling system. Mr. Rice-Jones, answered a number of questions on the proposed pool and the convention by resolution approved and endorsed the plan put forward by the United Grain Growers Limited.

Mr. Rice-Jones, in reply to a question as to the attitude of the United Grain Growers toward the westward route for grain shipments, stated that in the present state of the matter it would not be wise for the company to invest one or two millions in a grain elevator at Vancouver, but as the company merely leased the elevator it has at Fort William and in any event, would need to increase its facilities at Port Arthur, the convention would see that it had no vested interests in the Montreal route which might have influenced its attitude. It stood to gain with the West if the Vancouver route should be developed.

That the provincial government be asked to make a thorough investigation into the successful co-operative marketing associations of farmers in the United States, with a view to a similar system in Alberta, was expressed in a resolution from Macleod Federal Constituency Association, which was adopted by the convention.

Discuss Hog Grading

The question of hog grading produced an animated discussion. The resolution on the subject asked that the present system of hog grading be withdrawn and the old system of grading select hogs, weighing from 150 to 250 pounds, be re-established and suggesting that it would be better to grade bacon instead of hogs. That it was necessary to pro-

laid before the convention a great deal of information relative to the cost of the convention in both Calgary and Edmonton, and the circumstances in which the decision to hold the convention in Calgary was arrived at. On a vote the convention rejected by an overwhelming majority the report of the committee. A resolution of confidence in the secretary and the executive was carried unanimously.

Minimum Weights

In the matter of railway regulations governing the shipment of sheep in Western Canada, the convention went on record as "endorsing the application which is being made to the Board of Railway Commissioners for a reduction of the minimum single deck carlot to 12,000 pounds, and of the minimum double deck carlot to 22,000 pounds, provided, however, that no change be made in the present arrangement whereby when shippers install the extra deck in a double deck car containing over 16,000 pounds the actual weight is paid for."

Because of another crop failure, making five in succession in some parts of the province, and the consequent conditions of many farmers in these districts, the convention adopted, with little discussion, a resolution "That we request the provincial government to urge upon the federal government that it should provide the necessary seed grain for new land or land under summerfallow, and the feed for the necessary horse power, and so distribute the responsibility over the whole Dominion, and that, in the event of failure to secure this, the provincial government should make the necessary provision, the municipal machinery to be used as

of these cities, but all put first the good and welfare of the association. Eventually the resolution was amended to form a recommendation to the board of directors from the convention and in that shape it was carried by a goodly majority.

Stirs up Opposition

A resolution providing that the executive of the U.F.A. present to the locals suggestions for a co-operative system for the marketing of farm produce, was the beginning of a lively discussion. The resolution was through a misunderstanding apparently, rejected, but on a motion to reconsider, the subject was re-opened. The U.G.G. figured conspicuously in the discussion, delegates arguing that the activities of the company and the association should not be divided on a matter of common interest to the farmers. A bunch of soap box orators, declared one speaker with considerable warmth, had tried to seek favor by attacking the U.G.G. in the convention, but they must understand that had it not been for the financial assistance given by the company, they would not have had a convention.

The resolution was amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, this convention has gone on record for a wheat board, and, whereas, we believe this to be to our best interest at the present time, and,

"Whereas, this is of benefit to those engaged in raising wheat only;

"Therefore be it resolved, that our executive be requested to present to all locals through U.F.A. or circular letter for consideration some co-operative system of marketing of all farm produce and

"In view of the fact that this convention is on record in favor of a cattle pooling plan presented by the U.G.G.,

"That our executive approach the management of the U.G.G., whereby we can co-operate together and bring into operation a true co-operative system for the marketing of all farm products."

In this form the resolution was carried by a large majority.

Women's Resolutions Passed

The resolutions passed by the Women's Section were placed before the convention by Mrs. Ross and all were adopted, but not without a spirited debate on the prohibition resolution. An interesting debate also took on a resolution for consolidation of the fees to the U.F.A. Asked for an interpretation of the resolution, chairman Garland gave it as his opinion that it would include that political subscription. Delegates objected to the coercion of these who would join the U.F.A. but would not identify themselves with the political activities of the association. The resolution was voted down by a large majority.

A committee, composed of S. Stevens, T. J. Harris and T. N. Garde, was appointed to fully investigate light railways as feeders for the trunk lines.

Other resolutions passed by the convention were:

That the federal and provincial governments co-operate to secure cleaner seed from the various seed houses; that the convention record its disapproval of the Western Canada colonization scheme; that the provincial government make the recall legal and enforceable; that the Drought Relief commissioner be the official assignee under the Bankruptcy Act in the rural parts of the province; that no rural territory be included in any town or city constituency which is entitled of itself to elect one or more members; that a resident physician be placed in all rural hospitals; that a parliamentary committee, be appointed to enquire into the charges of maltreatment of women by the police, in the Edmonton strike; that officials in the civil service be selected for efficiency and not by political affiliations; that the U.F.A. pledge support to the provincial government for all policies of reduction on expenditures; that the law regarding glaring headlights be enforced; a constitutional amendment regarding pooling of railway fares of delegates was also carried.

The place for the next convention was left to the board of directors. The convention closed with the usual vote of thanks to all who had contributed to the social or business side of the convention.

U.F.A. OFFICERS FOR 1923

President, H. W. Wood

Vice-president, H. E. G. H. Scholefield

Board of Directors

District	
No. 1—Battle River.....	Allan Aitkin, Moyerton
2—Bow River.....	J. L. Smith, Clivale
3—East Calgary.....	G. Carpenter, Irricana
4—West Calgary.....	C. H. MacFarquhar, Cremona
5—East Edmonton.....	A. Rafn, Bon Accord
6—West Edmonton (N.).....	W. F. Bredin, Bredin
7—West Edmonton (S.).....	A. R. Brown, Westlock
8—Lethbridge.....	C. Jensen, Magrath
9—Macleod.....	Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek
10—Medicine Hat.....	R. N. Mangles, Youngstown
11—Red Deer.....	R. O. German, Foreman
12—Strathcona.....	W. J. Jackman, Bremner
13—Victoria.....	G. E. Roose, Camrose

Executive Committee: H. W. Wood, H. E. G. H. Scholefield,
George Bevington, C. H. Harris, H. C. McDaniel,
Mrs. M. A. Sears (ex officio)

duce bacon of a quality that would enable Canadian producers to compete in the world markets, was emphasized by a number of speakers, who maintained that the principle in the present system was commendable, but it was equally emphasized that there must be an assurance that the bacon which went out of the packing houses corresponded with the quality which went in, so that the producer got the full value of what he had produced and sold. An amendment was moved that they simply ask for a system of carcass grading, and this was adopted, the resolution as passed thus resolving "That we ask the government to withdraw the present system and institute a system of carcass grading."

The convention also endorsed by a small majority the resolution passed by the Council of Agriculture, calling for an increase in the maximum weight of select bacon hogs, from 210 to 220 pounds, and that a new class be established to be known as heavy select to include good bacon hogs weighing from 220 to 250 pounds at a premium of five per cent.

A committee appointed by the convention to enquire into the reasons for holding the convention in Calgary instead of Edmonton according to custom, reported that after going over all the correspondence of the matter they could find no adequate reason for the course pursued. Mr. Higginbotham, secretary of the U.F.A., dealt in detail with the findings of the committee, and

the medium of distribution in either case; and

Welfare Before Immigration

"Be it further resolved, that we are of the opinion, that any public funds which have been allocated for the securing of immigration into Western Canada, could more properly and usefully be applied in enabling the farmers in the drought area to combat the adverse conditions with which they have been struggling for a series of years to their own impoverishment, and to remain and carry on in the country of their adoption."

At this point the order of business committee reported that it was a physical impossibility for the convention to deal with the very large number of resolutions as yet untouched, and the committee recommended that all resolutions on municipal questions be referred to the Rural Municipal Association. Those on education and schools to the Trustee Association, those on hail insurance to the Hail Insurance Board, those on dairies and dairying to the Dairyman's Association, and those on railways to the provincial minister of railways.

The convention agreed.

A long discussion took place on a resolution that the Central office be moved to Edmonton for a term of three years. The relative merits of Calgary and Edmonton as the logical place for the headquarters of the association were put forth by the respective champions

U.F.A. Revenue Account

For 12 Months Ending December 30, 1922

REVENUE

Dues—1922:		
U.F.A. Locals	\$28,379.75	
U.F.W.A. Locals	5,709.41	
Women in U.F.A. Locals	12.00	
Juniors in Senior Locals	127.10	
Junior Locals	482.65	
Members-at-Large	28.00	
Life Members	60.00	
Affiliated Membership Fees	21.30	
	\$34,820.21	
Dues—Arrears paid in 1922:		
U.F.A. Locals	\$ 426.80	
U.F.W.A. Locals	139.00	
Junior Locals	31.35	
Affiliated Membership Fees	107.00	
	704.15	
Grain Growers' Guide—Salary	\$ 275.00	
District Association Fees	55.00	
Interest (Life Membership Fund)	100.77	
Resolutions	136.25	
Photographing and Mailing Work	210.54	
Commission (G.G.G. Subscriptions, etc.)	32.85	
Rent of Equipment	414.26	
Educational Grant (U.G.G.)	5,850.75	
Political Accounting	277.23	
Sale of Supplies (surplus over cost)	673.31	
Consignment Book Sales (surplus over cost)	20.42	
Donations:		
Staff Contribution	\$807.48	
Big Valley and Munson Picnic	132.75	
Sundries	28.75	
	968.98	
Disbanded Locals' Fund	153.18	
1922 Convention Surplus	662.64	
1920 Drive Funds (unallocated)	678.49	
	10,509.67	
	\$46,034.03	

EXPENSE

Executive Meetings	\$ 792.20	
Board Meetings	2,069.20	
President's Expense	771.08	
Secretary's Expense	344.85	
U.F.W.A. Board and Executive Meetings	504.05	
	\$ 4,481.38	
Organization:		
U.F.A.	\$ 3,940.31	
U.F.W.A.	1,342.43	
Juniors	23.00	
Junior Conference	62.35	
	5,368.09	
Affiliation Fees:		
Calgary Board of Trade	\$ 37.50	
Canadian Council of Agriculture	225.00	
Canadian Forestry Association	2.00	
Western Canada Livestock Union	25.00	
	289.50	
Representation to Other Bodies:		
Railway Commission	\$ 32.15	
Social Service Conference	35.00	
Alberta Educational Convention	11.00	
G.W.V.A. Convention	20.15	
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention	123.20	
Canadian Council of Agriculture	444.72	
	666.22	
Special Committees:		
Wheat Pool	199.15	
Chilled Meat	31.30	
Resolutions	54.00	
Insurance	17.10	
	301.55	
Postage, Telegraph and Telephone	\$ 1,738.52	
Rent	1,885.00	
Stationery and Office Supplies	1,522.44	
Exchange	59.85	
Taxes	289.75	
Sundries	637.05	
Express and Freight	16.85	
Insurance	85.94	
Secretaries' Convention	79.67	
Photos	143.65	
Calendars 1922 (deficit)	150.50	
Audit Fees	234.60	
Political Accounting (supplies)	48.74	
Bad Debts	145.03	
	7,037.50	
Salaries:		
President	\$ 4,000.00	
Secretary	2,600.00	
U.F.W.A. Secretary	1,256.56	
Juniors' Secretary	842.49	
Educational Department	966.16	
General Staff	6,894.90	
	16,560.11	
Newspaper—Net Cost to Association	10,506.00	
	45,210.44	
Surplus—Carried to Surplus Account		\$ 823.59

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at December 30, 1922

Surplus from 1922 Revenue Statement	\$823.59
Less—Deficit 1921 Surplus Account	\$ 17.57
Carried to Reserve Account	778.00
	795.57
Surplus—Carried to 1923 Surplus Account	\$ 28.02

Balance Sheet

As at December 30, 1922

ASSETS	
Cash:	
At Bank—Current Account	\$1,223.21
At Bank—Life Membership Fund	196.67
In Hand	200.00
	\$1,619.88
Securities (at Cost):	
Victory Bonds	\$1,250.00
Thrift Stamps	691.40
Savings Certificates	250.00
Alberta Government Gold Bonds	492.55
Thrift Stamps (Irrigation Committee)	400.00
	3,083.95
Accounts Receivable:	
Debit Memos	\$ 333.47
Political Associations—Federal	289.16
Political Associations—Provincial	154.60
Sundries	271.37
	1,048.60
Inventories:	
Printing and Supplies	\$2,360.07
Furniture	5,103.25
Satchels (Directors)	228.00
	7,691.32
Deferred Expense:	
1923 Convention	\$ 18.33
1923 Convention Program	1.25
	19.58
	\$13,463.33

\$500⁰⁰ IN CASH PRIZES

Costs You Nothing Extra To Enter

THE GUIDE'S PICTURE TITLE CONTEST



\$25000 Given For The Best Title To This Picture

Here is a picture readily appreciated by every farmer in Western Canada. What are the different people in the picture thinking about? How can you best express the whole idea? That's all there is to it. Give it a good title. For the best one sent in between now and April 30, 1923, The Guide will give \$250.00 in cash. You send one title for every year for which you pay your Guide subscription now. Whether your subscription is new or renewal makes no difference. If you're now paid ahead, we'll add the new term on. You lose nothing. To participate in this contest costs you nothing extra, it does not even prevent you from choosing the free premiums offered for subscriptions, new or renewal. You can send in your friend's subscription and you each are entitled to submit titles, one for each year paid for, but only one premium given for one subscription.

READ THE RULES OF THIS CONTEST

1. This contest will extend from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. All entries sent after January 1 and on or before April 30, 1923, will be accepted.
2. This contest is for the best title to the picture shown above. For the best title received a prize of \$250.00 cash will be paid. For the second best title \$100.00 will be paid—for the third best \$50.00—for the fourth \$25.00—for the next five best \$10.00 each, and for the next five best \$5.00 each. In all there are 14 cash prizes with a total value of \$500.00.
3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.
4. Any persons who sends in a friend's or neighbor's subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.
5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.
6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.
7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.
8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.
9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.
10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all candidates, and reserves the right to change the rules of the contest at any time for the protection of both contestants and the paper.
11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable:	
U.G.G. (1921) Loan	\$3,149.25
U.G.G. Current Account	4,691.81
Legal Department	228.62
Salaries	854.10
Directors' Expenses	1,425.59
Sundries	109.63
	\$10,459.00
Trust:	
Credit of Locals	\$ 964.57
Locals Disbanded	32.65
Irrigation Committee	400.00
Political Associations	74.00
	1,471.22
Suspense	81.09
Deferred Income—1923 Dues Prepaid	174.00
Reserve Account	1,250.00
Surplus	28.02
	\$13,463.33

We have audited the books of the United Farmers of Alberta for the year ending December 31, 1922, and we hereby certify that our requirements as auditors have been complied with. We also certify that the General Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of your organization, the books conforming therewith.

Calgary, Alberta, January 9, 1923.

(Signed) McCANNELL BROS. & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Market Rice Co-operatively

Rice growers in Louisiana have organized themselves into the Louisiana Growers' Co-operative Association which will handle one million bags of rice for its members this season. A cleaning mill with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day has been leased, and also a warehouse with a storage capacity of 150,000 bags. The mill will be operated exclusively for the members. The association makes a charge of 40c a barrel for milling rough rice, and advances 60

per cent. the value of the rice to its members.

This unique experiment in producers' co-operation by Louisiana farmers is further evidence that the co-operative principle knows no limits. Co-operation is the only sure way for the farmer to protect himself against exploitation and speculation. More than any other group in the community, they have suffered from the manipulations of profiteers. Southern farmers, like those further west, are at last finding their economic emancipation through co-operation.

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.	Situations Wanted.
Poultry.	Lumber, Fence Posts,
Seeds.	etc.
Farm Lands.	Woolgrowers—Patent and
Hay and Feed.	Legal.
Farm Machinery and	Dyers and Cleaners.
Auto.	Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Nursery Stock.	Vegetables, etc.
Hides, Furs and Tan-	General Miscellaneous.
ning.	Produce.
Situations Vacant.	

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

REGISTERED PERCHERONS—STALLION. mares and foals. Ayrshires—Yearling heifer. Shetlands—Stallion, mares, geldings, fillies. Choice. John Teese, Abernethy, Sask. 48-10

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, ALSO OXFORD rams, from prize winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 44-1

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS. Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 2-6

HORSES

SPANISH JACK FOR SALE

Young, gentle and sure foal getter. Write O. E. TYSDAL, Box 210, BRIERCREST, SASK.



REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION. Glenn, No. 7138, dapple-gray, rising seven, height 16½, weight 1,800, first-class certificate. World exchange for other stallion between two and eight years old or would buy good yearling. If interested, give particulars and description. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum-Coulee, Man. 3-2

AUCTION SALE OF PERCHERONS, FEB. 22. Maple Valley Farm, of stallions, mares, colts, fillies, from nine months to nine years. See bills or write for catalog. J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains, Man. 4-3

BELGIANS—REGISTERED STALLIONS. mares and fillies, large selection. Come and choose your wants. Prices very low. Felix Obberg, Amisk, Alta. 4-1

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING nine, first-class certificate. Price \$600. John Lippe, Gullivan, Sask. 52-6

SELL OR TRADE FOR PERCHERON STALLION, registered Shorthorn, cows, heifers, bull. J. M. Craig, Concess, Sask. 2-4

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE-BRED BELGIAN stallions. Part terms given. J. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 4-5

A BARGAIN—GOOD PERCHERON STALLION. Also 2,000 bushels clean Banner seed oats. J. P. Jensen, Bengough, Sask. 4-5

EXCHANGE CAR AND SOME CASH FOR horses or mules. Weese, Leroy, Sask. 4-3

SHETLAND PONIES

CHILDREN ARE CHILDREN BUT ONCE— buy them a pony and make their childhood happy. For \$50 I will deliver a two-year-old, sound, and right at your station. R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 3-2

CATTLE—Various

COWS WANTED—FRESH MILKERS OR springers. Let me know what you have and price wanted. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax, Regina, Sask. 4-2

Shorthorns

SELLING—SMALL HERD REGISTERED Shorthorns, six cows, one heifer, three calves and bull. Half cash, balance next fall. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—HERD UNDER ACCREDITATION, pure-bred registered Shorthorn cows and heifer, high quality breeding and prices right. E. B. McBeth, Oak Lake, Man. 4-6

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN yearling bulls, \$70. Must sell at once, feed short-are. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 1-4

SHORTHORNS—COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS. Good dual-purpose stock. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 2-6

FOR SALE—20 REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls and heifers, reds and roans. Prices reasonable. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 4-4

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, coming four. Ralph Hammill, Senlac, Sask. 4-2

GOOD SHORTHORN BULL, 18 MONTHS, 18244. Price \$75. Dr. Knechtel, Souris, Man. 2-3

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, 31 MONTHS, Cheap. G. W. Francis, Herbert, Sask. 3-2

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING Two Pure-bred Angus Bulls. Glenmar 2000 Lad 2nd 17103 born Feb. 2, 1918, weight 2000; a sire of champions, thick, low set and gentle. Cradle Lea 20085, born March 13, 1922, sired by above bull; low, wide, true Angus type; gentle; a coming champion, \$150 takes the older bull, \$75 the younger, f.o.b. Tregarva Station.

BINNIE BROS., TREGARVA, SASK.

FOR SALE—SIX PURE-BRED ABERDEEN- Angus bulls, age 13 to 22 months. Price, \$50. Choice stuff. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-5

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON THE WORLD'S premier beef breed Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Man. 49-8

SELLING—THREE PURE-BRED ANGUS bulls. Isaac Johnson, Box 36, Instow, Sask. 4-3

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLS: BULLS. R.O.P. females. Loyal Canadian Stock Farm, Annaham, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL, 3½ years old. H. Bruggeman, Kronan, Sask. 3-3

Herefords

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, Cloverdale Caron, 39336, three years old. A splendid herd bull and sure. \$100. D. R. McKee, Froude, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, General 3rd, 37373, four years old, guaranteed sure. Splendid herd bull. Alex. Cruickshank, Rokeby, Sask. 4-3

Holsteins

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED HOL- stein bull, three years old. Isaac Pinchbeck, Millerville, Sask. 4-2

HOLSTEIN BULLS, TEN MONTHS, \$65; SIX months, \$55. W. E. May, Mantario, Sask. 3-3

SHEEP

SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD BREED- ing ewes and ram lambs; sire, Adderbury, Imported. The late T. A. Somerville. Phone or write Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide Classified Ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide Classified Ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SWINE

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERK- shires, spring gilts bred for April or May farrow to good boars, at \$30. A few tops, bred to my imported boar, Ames Laurel 7th, at \$35. Guaranteed safe in pig before shipping. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 2-4

BERKSHIRES—GREAT LENGTH, SMOOTH, prolific, 15 gilts, 200 to 300 pounds, bred to Symboleer 18th, imported, and Macdonald Duke, boar of immense length, farrow March, April, \$30 to \$45. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 2-4

SELLING—IMPROVED BACON TYPE REGIS- tered Berkshires—12 boars, weight 175 to 270, \$25, \$30, \$35; 24 sows, weight 150 to 230, \$25, \$30, \$35; weanlings, \$18 pair. Wm. Boyle, Shatinavon, Sask. 1-3

BERKSHIRES—LONG, SMOOTH, MAY FAR- row, \$25; early November, \$10; prize-winning strains; papers. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 4-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, BACON type and big litter getter, one year and nine months old, \$35. W. B. Little, Wycombe Ranch, Jarrow, Alta. 4-1

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS—SIRE, grand champion, Brandon; bred to one equally good. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 51-6

YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND JUNE BOARS; two nursing litters, from national junior champion boar. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 52-5

YORKSHIRE BOARS, JUNE FARROW, \$20 each, papers included. W. Duncan, Coronation, Alta. 2-3

\$7.00 Worth of Classified Advertising Sells Herd of Yorkshires at \$25.00 Each

Do you know of any other way whereby any farmer can get such quick and big returns from a small investment? We don't. This advertiser ran a little 20-word classified five times—here's what he wrote us on January 10:

"Please take my ad. out of The Guide at once. I have sold all of my Yorkshires two or three weeks ago."—C. M. Brownbridge, Arcola, Sask.

You can do the same if you use Guide Classified Ads.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INSTRUCTIONS

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, NINE months, price \$35. Can ship from Amazon or Venn. George Bellis, Venn, Sask. 3-2

YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, \$12, WITH papers. Price stock. Fred Jones, Siltou, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SIRE AND dam first prize winners. Fall litter, \$10. W. Riome, Meyronne, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SWINE, all ages. Provost, C.P.R. Henry Nickel, Green Glade, Alta. 4-3

C. G. EVANS, WEYBURN, SASK., SOLD OUT of Yorkshires recently advertised in The Guide.

YORKSHIRES—CHOICE BREEDING. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 4-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SWINE. D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 51-6

Duroc-Jerseys

BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER \$6 HEAD REG- istered Duroc-Jerseys from our mammoth prize herd. Prices reasonable, considering. Are real money makers, 25 per cent. more gain, less grain. Using a number of large, long, imported sires. Write for catalog list and information about Durocs. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 2-6

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL and May litters, from prize-winning stock, registration papers free, \$30 delivered Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Jas. W. Smith, Ralston, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY GILTS, IM- proved type, Bailey blood, bred to a son of Bailey's History Sensation, farrow April and May, \$40 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alask, Sask. 3-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY GILTS AND mature sows, long type, best breeding, bred to imported Pathfinder boar. Prices reasonable. Sam Stolts, Nokomis, Sask. 3-4

SELECT DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND BRED gilts, long improved bacon type. Prices \$25 and \$35. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 1-5

DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED BRED gilts, 200 pounds, long bacon type, from \$25 up to \$40; papers free. Thos. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 4-2

DUROC-JERSEY GILTS, COMBINING length, quality and stamina, bred to imported boar. Write for list. Paramount Stock Farm, Craigmyle, Alta. 4-4

FIVE CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY sows, bred to Bailey's bacon type hog, \$40, crate and pedigree included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 4-1

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY bred sows. A. Mahoney, Gibbs, Sask.

Hampshires

REGISTERED BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE boars, April farrowed, choice bacon type, \$40 each; papers free. Henry S. Flock, Raley, Alta. 51-6

IDYLYWD HAMPSHIRE—JUMBO AND DE Kalb King strains. Spring gilts, \$25 to \$35. Write your wants. J. B. Wright, Plumas, Man. 3-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE. HERD boars and bred sows, \$35; weanling sows, \$10. Dr. Weaver, Spy Hill, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE boars. For particulars, write Herbert Walter, Spring Coulee, Alta. 3-3

Poland-Chinas

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA SPRING BOARS, \$50, with papers; yearling sows, bred, \$50 to \$75; bred gilts later, \$40 to \$60. Imported boars in use. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 52-6

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

EDEN GROVE FARM HAS FOR SALE 20 PURE bred Ancona year-old hens, at bargain, \$1.00 each, mated pens Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Free cockerel given away with each pen of six or more hens. Booking orders now for hatching eggs, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per setting, reduction on larger orders. Baby chicks, after April 20, 25 cents each. John T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 4-5

PURE-BRED COCKERELS, LARGE, VIGOR- ous birds, from heavy winter layers, April hatch; Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes, Rose Comb; \$3.00 each, two, \$5.00. Mrs. Thos. Wood, Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, University of Sask. strain. Old tom weights 40 pounds, well marked. Toms, \$8.00 and \$10; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. E. B. Cressman, Box 116, RR. No. 1, Guernsey, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra large birds, May hatched, strictly not inbred; toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Macdonald, Guernsey, Sask. 2-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 20 to 24 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 to 14 pounds, \$6.00, May hatch. Mrs. Ira Nowels, Fillmore, Sask. 2-3

CLOSING OUT—PURE BREEDING STOCK, Toulouse Geese, two years old, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00; also Bronze turkey hens, two years old, \$4.00. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, large, healthy birds, weighing from 18 to 22 lbs., \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED, PRIZE-WINNING BRONZE TUR- keys, from 45-pound tom, young toms, 20 to 25 pounds, \$10; hens, 18, 23, \$8.00. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 18-20 pounds, \$10; hens, 12-14 pounds, \$7.00. Well marked, healthy birds. E. Bowen, Wapella, Sask. 3-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$8.00; OLD male, \$12; College strain Toulouse ganders, \$6.00; females, \$5.00; pen of four birds, \$21. Foster Bros., Lena, Man. 4-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00; Silver-laced Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. Harry Steeves, Nokomis, Sask. 4-2

LARGE MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS, two-year-old, \$4.50 each; pure-bred Pekin ducks, \$1.75, either sex. Box 91, Marquis, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, large healthy stock; toms, \$9.00; hens, \$6.00. William Ferguson, Berton, Man. 3-4

FOUR YOUNG TOM TURKEYS (BRONZE) weighing 24 pounds each, \$7.00. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 3-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, selected from 100; toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 2-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 TO 28 pounds, \$10 to \$15. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 51-7

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Toms 18-20 pounds, beautiful birds. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 1-6

LARGE, HEALTHY BOURBON RED TURKEY toms, \$6.00. W. R. Mickleborough, RR. 1, Regina, Sask. 2-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 pounds up, \$8.00. Mrs. Fred Johnson, Box 33, Craik, Sask. 2-7

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY hens from 42 pound tom, \$5.00. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 2-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$5.00; toms, \$7.00. Eggs in season. Three firsts, Saskatoon, 1922. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 3-5

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 pounds, \$6.00. Lloyd Whitelock, Imperial, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Phy Johnson Greenway, Man. 3-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, 19-pound toms, \$8.00; 13-pound hens, \$5.00. Jas. Dow, Macdonald, Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00, 17 pounds; hens, \$4.00, 12 pounds. C. H. Rose, Liberty, Sask. 3-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, GANDERS, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Mrs. George Schneider, Buchanan, Sask. 3-3

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, BIG, HARDY flock, roost in open, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. L. W. Riley, Rockyford, Alta. 3-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. They are fine birds. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY hens, University strain, from a \$45 tom, \$5.00. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 4-7

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 20 pounds, \$8.00 each; Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Bergey Bros., Rosser, Man. 4-4

BEAUTIFUL, LARGE BRONZE TURKEY hens, May hatch, \$4.00. J. Gallaway, Glenora, Man. 4-1

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Arnott, Dunrea, Man. 4-2

PURE BRONZE YOUNG GOBBLETS, 20 LBS. up, \$9.00; pure Barred Rock cockerel, \$2.50. G. North, Erskine, Alta. 4-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18 TO 24 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 to 16 pounds, \$6.00; good birds. F. H. Sylvester, Carman, Man. 4-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. T. Mawby, Cypress River, Man. 4-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Riley Bishop, Carleton Place, Ont. 4-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$7.00, 20-22 pounds. G. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 4-2

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Arthur Havard, Altamont, Man. 4-3

CHOICE MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. C. E. Fryer, Brookdale, Man. 4-3

SELLING—BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, pure-bred, \$5.00. McCowan, Pelly, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE gobblers, \$4.50. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 4-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18, 20 POUNDS, \$7.00. H. Dear, Langham, Sask. 4-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phillips, Forgan, Sask. 4-3

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, EITHER SEX, \$5.00. John Myers, Girvin, Sask. 4-2

PURE BRONZE GOBBLETS, 20 TO 25 POUNDS, \$8.00. Mrs. Griffith, Routhwater, Man. 3-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. W. D. Roberts, Waldron, Sask. 3-5

LARGE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 3-2

SELLING—LARGE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Cruickshank, Lenore, Man. 2-3

Leghorns

ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, from my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each; \$5.00 two. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 4-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE AND ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Philip Gehl, Bromhead, Sask. 3-2

Plymouth Rocks

PROFIT IN POULTRY

Depends on Egg Production

Send a self-addressed, stamped (3c) envelope for our bulletin, Culling Poultry for Egg Production.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

50 BARRED ROCKS, COCKS, COCKERELS and hens for sale. Buy the best at rock bottom prices. My birds have won highest honors in egg laying and exhibition. Send for free circular and prices. Eggs in season. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE, VIGOROUS COCK-ERELS, pure-bred, splendid Hogan test, bred-to-lay strain, well crated, each, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. Cooks Poultry Yards, Hodgeville, Sask. Gravelbourg line. 4-2

IGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM bred-to-lay strain, government inspected, pen headed by two ringlet cockerels, one winning first prize, Saskatoon, 1922, \$4.00; two for \$7.00; hens, \$2.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 2-5

SELLING - BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from winning strains, inspected and mated by government inspector, quality guaranteed, \$4.00, or two for \$7.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rosetown, Sask. 3-5

SIXTY GUARANTEED CHOICE PURE-BRED Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$2.00; yearling hens, \$1.25; pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. John McGinley, Tonfald, Alta. 2-6

SELLING - FARM-RAISED PURE BARRED- Rock cockerels, choice, \$2.50 each; also car load of seed oats, Banner, sample and price on request. Geo. L. Cole, Drinkwater, Sask. 3-3

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPROVED, BAR- red Rock cockerels, bred to lay, from registered male, \$5.00; \$3.00. W. Ward, Goodlands, Man. 4-5

SELLING - BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK cockerels, from imported stock, government banded, \$4.00 and \$5.00. John Weiner, Miami, Man. 2-3

WELL DEVELOPED BARRED ROCK COCK-ERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00. C. M. James, Rosser, Man. 2-4

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.00 each. Rose Glefer, Smiley, Sask. 3-2

LOVELY BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCK-ERELS, from good winter layers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 2-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Ben Laird, Assiniboia, Sask. 3-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK ROOST- ers, from splendid winter layers, \$2.50 each; pullets, \$2.00. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 3-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, heavy winter laying strain, \$2.50 each; two, \$4.00. H. L. Allison, Carmichael, Sask. 3-3

SELLING - CHOICE ALLISON ROCK COCK-ERELS, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 3-3

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$1.75 each. S. Beattie, Moorpark, Man. 3-3

ARGE, DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, \$4.00. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 4-5

SELLING - PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, best laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 4-6

TO LAY PURE BARRED ROCK COCK-ERELS, \$3.00 each. Mrs. O. Barnes, Tonfald, Alta. 3-3

BEAUTIFUL WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. Ora Edwards, Box 19, Cheadle, Alta. 3-3

Wyandottes

SELLING - WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from government selected stock, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each, satisfaction or money back. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 3-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, bred-to-lay, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. D. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 4-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, STOCK recorded, 257 to 298 officially, closely culled, large birds, \$2.50; two for \$4.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 3-4

CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00, five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 3-4

THOROUGHbred ROSE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, best Martin 282 strain, \$3.00 each. Walter Johnson, Melval, Sask. 3-4

SELLING - ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from 285-egg Rexal-Doreas strain, \$2.00. C. L. Cutting, Glenside, Sask. 3-3

SELLING - PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels and Rouen ducks, \$3.00 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alsaak, Sask. 51-6

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 2-3

SELLING - A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$1.75 each. J. Vipond, Griffin, Sask. 2-5

SELLING - ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, laying strain, three at \$5.00. Mrs. Farb, Marchwell, Sask. 2-3

SELLING - ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50, \$2.00 each. G. Stoneman, Uren, Sask. 4-2

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each, \$4.50 for two. Wm. Williams, Kaleida, Man. 4-2

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Martin strain, eight pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 4-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, University strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 4-2

5 - WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK AND THREE hens, prize birds, good layers, all \$15. Mrs. Dobson, Estevan, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00 each. Henry Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 4-4

SELLING - PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WY- andotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Jas. C. B. Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Arcola Flour Mills, Arcola, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. J. A. McClure, Sturkiss, Sask. 4-3

PURE BRED BLACK WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, \$2.50 each. Ed. Williams, Altamont, Man. 4-3

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Ross Sarvin, Paisley Brook, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00. C. Minshall, Pierson, Man. 2-4

Orpingtons

HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE WESTERN Canada's leading exhibition utility strain, winners of best display, many special prizes and cups at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Lloydminster shows; yearling hens, \$3.00; cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10. E. M. Hardy, Tonfald, Alta. 3-6

GET OUR CHOICE EGG-STRAIN BUFF OR- pington cockerels, \$2.25 each; record bird, \$3.00. Palmy Range Poultry Farm, Box 85, Big Valley, Alta. 2-8

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM Brandon winners, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. Quality birds, satisfaction strain. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 4-2

SELLING - PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00, also year-old hens \$1.00 each. Wm. M. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED PRIZE-WINNING BUFF ORP- ington cockerels, heavy winter layers, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-ERELS, \$2.00. W. D. Wilkins, Shaunavon, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCK-ERELS, hardly strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Hull, Tonfald, Alberta. 4-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, laying strain, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 4-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, extra good laying strain, \$5.00 pair. Arthur Knight, Keeler, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from splendid winter layers, seven to 8½ pounds, \$3.00 to \$4.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 3-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. A. Demasson, Regent, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. J. A. Milne, Balldon, Sask. 4-2

Rhode Islands

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE Comb, fine colors, extra laying strain, government approved, \$6.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Glendon, Alta. 2-4

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Assiniboia. Write your wants. Gordon, Transcona, Man. 2-5

FOR SALE - ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cocks and cockerels, perfect color and type, breeding or show. W. E. Cochrane, Strabourg, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels at \$3.00 each, Saskatchewan University heavy-laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 4-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS, SPLENDID COCK-ERELS, from exhibition laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 3-5

R. I. REDS, EITHER COMB, EARLY HATCHED, \$1.50, \$2.00; Toulouse ganders, \$4.00. H. E. Richards, Bagot, Man. 3-3

ROSE COMB REDS, APRIL HATCH, GOOD laying strain, cockerels, \$3.00. Robert Haine, Macleod, Sask. 2-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Dark Red cockerels, laying, strain, \$3.50; two, \$6.00. W. Cassan, Medora, Man. 1-6

PURE BRED-TO-LAY RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, from prize stock, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. Oscar Knutson, Viscount, Sask. 3-5

SELLING - RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK- erels, both combs, \$2.00. Marret Clark, Grand View, Man. 4-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 4-6

PURE-BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, large egg-laying strain, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Walter Campbell, Craik, Sask. 4-3

SELLING - ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red Cockerels, good dark color, \$2.00. Mrs. E. F. Towersey, Bagot, Man. 4-3

SELLING - ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$4.00; three, \$10. A. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 4-3

Anconas

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED R. C. AND S. C. AN- cona cockerels, heavy laying strains, \$1.75 each. Foreman Bros., Mazenod, Sask. 4-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SELLING - REGISTERED (UNITED STATES and Canada) white collie pups, white bodies, tan marking on head. For show, companion, workers, breeding, the white collie has no equal. \$35 and \$25, either sex. M. Jessop, 502 Sherburn St., Winnipeg. 3-3

FOR SALE - WILL SELL PAIR PEDIGREED Silver foxes, ranch them and increase until September, for \$700. For sale - Registered female Silver fox, \$300; one Silver female, \$250; one pair Black foxes, \$450. Also Karakul sheep, rams and ewes. Charles Reasbeck, Vankleek Hill, Ont. 4-5

COLLIE PUPS - FOUR DOGS, ONE BITCH, two months, from black collie dog, white collar and black bitch; also dog from same dog and Scotch bitch. Dogs - Six bitches from good working stock. G. T. Story, Holden, Alta. 4-5

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FARM raised, intelligent, obedient; parents excellent heelers and drivers. Females, \$10; dogs, \$2. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 2-3

SELLING - THREE GOOD WOLFHOUNDS, two years old, well trained to catch and kill, \$40 each. Apply to Box 362, Wapella, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE - THREE GOOD WOLFHOUNDS, one year old, \$50 gets them. John J. Cornelson, Box 71, Main Centre, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE - GUARANTEED GREYHOUNDS. Gerald Scott, Battle Bend, Alta. 4-5

SEEDS

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REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND and third generation, also Victory oats, Premont flax and Improved Squaw corn. Proven high-yielding strains. We have hundreds of testimonials from highly satisfied customers. We are selling this seed at a price where every farmer can afford to seed his entire acreage. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 3-6

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS - WE ARE in the market to buy several car loads registered and Improved Victory and Banner oats. Must be absolutely free from wild oats. Send us at least two-pound sample. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE - THREE CARS REGISTERED BAN- ner oats, free from wild oats and noxious weeds, 45 cents per bushel, f.o.b. L. Leppington, Wendenbury, Sask. 4-5

SELLING - REGISTERED SEED GRAIN. Prices to suit the times. Thos. Morison, Argyle, Man. 2-8

Various

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DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET of choice pedigree seed grain is now available. Prices lower than ever this season for high yielding, high pedigree grains. Everything offered is first generation seed. Registered and unregistered at low cost. Send for a copy now before supply is exhausted. Address

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WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

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SELLING - GOOD CLEAN ABUNDANT SEED oats, Ruby and Red Bobs wheat. For particulars, write M. Schmaltz, Beloeke, Alta. 2-3

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. Also car Ruby wheat. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 3-6

Wheat

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULT of 13 years' careful hand selection as member of the C.S.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag; not Registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-5

SELLING - EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, HEAVY yielder, cost \$30 bushel from Seager Wheeler, 1921; in two-bushel bags, cleaned, \$4.00 bag, f.o.b. Davis, Sask. F. White, 328 McGee St., Winnipeg. 4-2

SELLING - KUBANKA WHEAT, SAMPLE TEN cents. Berkshires, university stock. Lacross tractor plows, breaker bottoms, six shares; tractor. Albert Schnurr, Pangman, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE - EARLY RUBY WHEAT, GERMI- nation 97 per cent. Price, cleaned, \$1.50 per bushel; sacks free. Accompanied by registration certificate. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE - RED BOBS WHEAT, NO. 1 northern, true to type, but slightly withered. Sample ten cents, cleaned and sacks; \$1.35 per bushel, f.o.b. Leduc, Alta. Wilford Bros. 4-5

The Cheerful Plowman

Cy J. Edw. Tuft



Browsin' Roun'

My folks sometimes make fun of me for what they term my "browsing spree" - they mean the time I went to town and tried my luck at "boarding roun'". I see, I thought I'd like a change from our eternal kitchen range; for years and years, three times per day, I'd dined at home the same old way, so one bright morn I says, says I, "I'm off for town; I mean to try to live like many others do, to room and board, and, when I'm through, by practice I expect to see who should be envied, them or me!" I found a room and started out with good intent to browse about. I dropped in at the Dairy Inn, but found the coffee black as sin. I went from there to Zeke's Hotel, but came out very far from well. At supper-time, at Steve's Cafe, I ordered watercress and whey, but just before I took a bite I lost my normal appetite. I paid the bill and staggered o'er to Jerry Dooley's Eating Store; I asked for buttermilk and greens, assorted cakes and lima beans, but though I craved a bite to eat, I looked and beat a quick retreat! At Walt's Pie Counter, down the line, I made a bold attempt to dine; I cried, "Haul out some onion-steak and bread like mother used to make!" The waiter came with steaming plates, but ah, the furies and the fates, it seemed to me, had pooled their skill to make those victuals fit to kill! For nine long days with dogged zest I stubbornly pursued my quest, my search for one good crumb or prune cut out to fit and cooked to tune. At last, grown weak in leg and arm, I sought my kitchen on the farm. "Hey, wif!" I yelled, "I tell you true, nobody cooks as well as you! I've tried to board, I'm satisfied in three days more I would have died! Put on the kettle! Fire the range! Again I feel I need a change!"

IMPROVED KITCHENER SEED WHEAT, GUAR- anteed pure, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked, f.o.b. Perdue, \$2.00 bushel. Young pure-bred Toulouse ganders, prize winners, \$6.00. George McKenzie, Perdue, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE - MARQUIS WHEAT, GERMI- nation 96 per cent. Price, cleaned, \$1.50 per bushel; sacks free. Accompanied by registration certificate. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 3-2

SELLING - RUBY WHEAT, CHOICE, \$1.45, bags included. Special terms 50 bushels or more. W. H. C. Sinclair, Swan River, Man. 4-5

SELLING - KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25 CLEAN- ed, \$1.10 uncleaned; sacks extra. S. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 3-2

SELLING - RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, IM- proved strains, Supreme and No. 43, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 4-3

RUBY WHEAT, ONE NORTHERN, \$1.25 bushel; bags extra. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 4-5

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.45 BUSHEL. E & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 51-6

Oats

WANTED - SHACKLETON GRAIN GROWERS' Association. Quotations on oats, seed and feed, car lots, f.o.b. Shackleton, Sask. W. T. Marlin, Secretary. 4-5

FOR SALE - 2,150 BUSHEL CAR GOOD HEAVY 2 C.W. oats, American Banner, 45 cents, f.o.b. Waldron. Sample on request. M. J. Culver, Waldron, Sask. 4-4

SELLING - ONE CAR AMERICAN BANNER seed oats, cleaned, government test 100, 55 cents. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 4-2

SELLING - SEED OATS, FEED OATS, BALED hay. Lowest prices. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-11

WANTED - CAR LOAD 2 C.W. OATS, SUBJECT to government inspection. State price. Allan Fraser, Youngstown, Alta. 3-2

SEED OATS - CAR LOAD PURE AMERICAN Banner, from registered seed, 50 cents bushel. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 4-4

OATS - SEED, TWO CARS, PRICE 55 CENTS bushel, f.o.b. Biggar. F. T. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 4-4

SELLING - 4,000 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED oats, cleaned, price 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Angusville. Wm. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 4-4

VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, READY FOR drill, \$1.00 bushel. Hanneuse, Wayne, Alta. 4-4

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never been winter killed. Extra No. 1, 12 cents pound; No. 1, 10 cents pound; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks extra. Government tested. Special rates for large orders and car lots. Sample free. Rye and brome grass, 10 cents pound. Guernsey Seed Centre, Box 118, Guernsey, Sask. 3-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED - Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Stintala, Sask.; bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 50-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, Saskatchewan grown, cleaned, hulled, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Imperial Sask., bags included. L. H. Whitlock. 2-5

FOR SALE - WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERN- ment tested, cleaned and sacked, seven cents per pound, f.o.b. Roche Perce, Sask. Joseph Brinkworth, Roche Perce, Sask. 4-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SASKAT- chewan grown, hulled, cleaned, scarified, \$10 100 pounds, bags included. Jacob Frank, Cymrie, Sask. 4-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Govan, Sask., bags included. Geo. Grant. 4-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, ten cents pound, bags included. Mark Wren, Cameron (32-2), Man. 3-3

HULLED, CLEANED, SCARIFIED WHITE Blossom sweet clover seed, 8½ cents pound. Thos. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-2

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned and scarified, \$10 per 100 pounds, bags included, f.o.b. Munster, Sask. Jos. Bonas. 3-4

DON'T BUY SWEET CLOVER SEED WITHOUT getting my free circular. L. H. Weller, "Specialist", Vera, Sask. 3-5

Flax

PURE WILT-RESISTING PREMOST FLAX, yielded 30 bushels last year, \$3.00 bushel, bags included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 4-4

Spelt

SEED SPELT, RECLEANED, \$1.50 PER 100 pounds, bagged. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 3-3

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

FARM LANDS

See also General
Miscellaneous

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In the Famous Vauxhall District, Bow Acres Irrigable.

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FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, 320 ACRES, SIX miles south of Welwyn, province of Saskatchewan. 190 acres under cultivation, 50 acres summerfallow, 27 fall plowing; good water and buildings full equipment horses, implements, seed and feed \$5,000—\$4,000 cash, balance arranged. To wind up estate these liberal terms are offered for a good stock and grain farm. D. Hilsop, Box 93 Welwyn, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, FOUR MILES Strathmore, Sask.; 225 acres summerfallow, chocolate loam and clay subsoil. Soil does not blow. Good buildings, water supply assured school three miles. Please state first letter amount possible to pay down. For price and full particulars, enquire Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 4-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 3411

OREGON, STATE OF MARVELLOUS BEAUTY. Ideal climate, good roads. Fine fruit, dairy, poultry, grain and mixed farms and stock ranches, one to 10,000 acres. Enquiries solicited. Arch. T. Penwarden, Farm Land Specialist, 709 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. 4-5

HALF-SECTION, ONLY THREE MILES FROM Alexander, for \$7,200. Splendid black loam on clay subsoil and good frame house, barn, stables and granary. About 200 acres cultivated. Apply Canada Permanent Trust Co., 208 Garry St., Winnipeg. Ask for our list of farms for sale.

TRADE—GOOD UNIMPROVED LAND IN Northern Saskatchewan for oil threshing outfit. Apply Box 8, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED TO RENT—SEVERAL 1½ TO 2-SECTION farms. Good buildings. All in cultivation. Swedish farms preferred. Address, Frank White, Craik, Sask. 4-2

ACCOUNT AGE WILL SELL MY FARM CHEAP. On gravel road; close to town, school and church good buildings, fences and neighbors. W. M. McGregor, Emo, Ont. 52-4

SELLING—560 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM Souris, 400 acres ready for wheat, good buildings good water, lots of hay. James Herriot, Box 132 Souris, Man. 3-5

RENT, \$400 PER ANNUM, 250 ACRES, 125 CULTIVATED, good buildings, house and water, 50 feet river frontage; three miles church, school, elevator. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 4-2

RETIRED FARMER—I HAVE A GOOD SAFE investment in rented property yielding large interest rate, takes \$4,500. Write for full particulars to R. W. Pincott, Tofield, Alta. 4-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11

WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS at bargain prices. Describe fully. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo. 48-5

400 ACRES TO RENT IN FORTIER DISTRICT, three-year lease, owner gets one-third crop; or will sell. W. R. Laurens, Fortier, Man. 4-2

EXCELLENT QUARTER-SECTION, CHEAP, cash or terms. For particulars, write Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 4-3

RENT—320 ACRES, NEAR INDIAN HEAD. Tenant required to purchase equipment. A. G. Price, Indian Head, Sask. 4-2

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. Will deal with owners only. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson, Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—GOOD HALF-SECTION WITH stock, or rent for cash. Box 148, Manor, Sask.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin Wisconsin.

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DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 4-5

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EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING, C. E. SLATER, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. Country and trade work solicited.

HAIR GOODS

SWITCHES MADE FROM YOUR OWN COMBS. Prices reasonable. Full line of hair goods carried. Call or write, New York Hair Store 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—120 POUNDS (two crates), five or ten-pound pails—White honey, delivered to Manitoba, 19c per pound; Saskatchewan, 19½c; Alberta or British Columbia, 20c. Light amber, 18c, 18½c, 19c, delivered. Dark amber, 13c, 13½c, 14c, delivered. Buckwheat or dark honey 12c, 12½c, 13c, delivered. Samples at cost, 25c. Descriptive leaflet free. Discounts on larger quantities. Weir Bros., Beekeepers, 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 2-4

WE PAY FREIGHT—PETTIT'S CLOVER honey. Lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba, 17c; Saskatchewan, 17½c; Alberta, 18 cents pound. Light amber, mostly clover, 14½, 15, 15½ cents pound, delivered. Mixed clover buckwheat, 11½, 12, 12½ cents pound, delivered. Quantity discounts. Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 4-7

MCLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED NO. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$6.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 4-2

PURE ITALIAN BEES IN NEW TEN-FRAME Langstroth hives, stock guaranteed. Price \$20 per hive. May delivery; 10% discount on all orders booked (cash with order) during January. Order early save disappointment. W. G. Stanbridge, Box 4, East Kildonan, Man. 2-3

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, in five and 10-lb. pails, \$8.50 per 60-lb. crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. Special prices on large orders. Amber honey all sold. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 4-2

OUR CLOVER HONEY IS RICH AND THICK; best that bees can make. 60-pound tin, \$8.00, 60-pound crate five or ten-pound pails, \$8.25. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Thedford, Ont. 3

ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP, GUARANTEED absolutely pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 4-2

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS WHITE CLOVER honey, \$8.50; mixed clover and buckwheat, \$6.25. Wilber Swagge, Dunnville, Ont. 1-5

SELLING—HONEY, CHOICE MIXED, CLOVER and Buckwheat, 60 pounds, \$6.00. Hector Inch, Port Hope, Ont. 3-5

PURE, DELICIOUS CLOVER HONEY, 100 pounds, \$13.50. Caldwell Apiaries, Dundas, Ont. 3-2

NURSERY STOCK

\$1.00 POSTPAID (ANY ONE SELECTION)—50 Everbearing Strawberries, 100 Standard Strawberries, three Peonies, 50 Asparagus, seven Hardy Flowers. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, Box 9, Taylors Falls, Minn. 4-13

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

RAW HIDES, AT SMALL OUTLAY, BECOME valuable robes, or indestructible harness or lace leather. If sent to Wm. Bourke & Company, Brandon 48-26

RAW FUR! WANTED—1,000 WEASEL, 3¢ cents to \$1.25; 1,000 wolf, \$8.00 to \$20. I pay charges. W. C. Davis, Springfield, Sask. 3-7

TAXIDERMY

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, BUGS, MOUNTED, Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 411

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS, DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 2-7

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA BRAND, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, \$2.75; Hanbourg, \$3.25; Quesnel, \$4.00. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 45-11

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BARGAIN CATALOG OF NOVELTIES, SILK pieces, fancy goods, books, masquerade supplies, etc., sent postpaid. The United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

300 BARGAIN CATALOG—20 BIG PACKETS garden seed, \$1.00. Your choice two pounds cotton remnants, \$1.70 postpaid. Catalog free. Allen Novelty, St. Zacharie, Que. 3-5

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Catalogue and price list furnished on request. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Avenue A North, Saskatoon.

CHILDREN'S COTTON HATS, 50 CENTS, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickason Wiseton, Sask. 2-10

SIX SHARES UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD. stock, \$20 each. S. Heggen, Estevan, Sask. 3-2

SITUATIONS VACANT

HOME WORK—WE WANT RELIABLE FAMILIES to operate our high-speed automatic knitting machines at home; whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For all particulars send stamped addressed envelope to the Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Dept. G., Orillia Ont. 2-4

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western experimental stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

HAY AND FEED

SELLING—35 TONS HAY, \$5.00 PER TON, Gestur Elmarson, Westbourne, Man. 51-6

PRODUCE

CREAM WANTED—HIGHEST MARKET prices for sweet and sour cream. Correct weights and tests, prompt payment guaranteed. Address, Dept. Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 2-5

DRESSED AND LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Live Weight Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg

Hens, 5½ lbs. and over, fat	18c-20c
Chickens, 4½ to 5½ lbs.	14c-16c
Ducks	15c-17c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over	17c-19c

Chickens and Fowl under weights mentioned above we will pay highest market prices.
Dressed Poultry—3c per lb. above live weight prices. Crates prepaid to Man. and Sask.
Satisfactory and prompt returns.
ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY, 97 AIKENS ST. WINNIPEG

Alberta Farm Women Convene

Continued from Page 101

of the convention was that given by George H. Ross, K.C., of Calgary, on some legal disabilities of married women. It would be a paper which would afford excellent material for discussion at local meetings. Those wishing copies should write to the Central office of the U.F.W.A., Lougheed Building, Calgary. Fuller details of the information which Mr. Ross gave will be given in later issues of The Guide. Mr. Ross showed that, while the solemnization of marriage is a matter for provincial legislation, after marriage all legislation affecting the status of the married parties was vested in the federal parliament. He pointed out some of the discriminations made against women in our divorce laws, and advocated a standard divorce law for the Dominion. In closing, Mr. Ross said that "in the majority of cases our present laws do not work any practical hardship, as the family is a happy one and domestic matters work out without friction, but there are exceptional cases and cases of hardship are not lacking in Alberta." Then he quoted Lord Buckmaster, of England, as saying, "If the suffering and wrong now endured by the few only were widespread nothing could stand against the demand for reform, but can there be a more bitter censure upon democratic government that it should fail to redress the grievances of those who are few in numbers and weak in strength?"

Health Program

Thursday evening's session was a joint session with the U.F.A., but on Friday morning the U.F.W.A. met separately. Resolutions on health, which had been postponed, were dealt with. One resolution asked the government to investigate the feasibility of establishing a system of travelling dentists for the rural districts, such a system to be made self-supporting. In this connection several delegates suggested that this was an enterprise which could be greatly assisted by the co-operative effort of mothers to have their children brought to centres where a number could be treated at the one time, and so lessen the cost of the work and also assure medical aid being secured.

Resolutions re amendments to the criminal code to permit of instruction being given on the subject of birth control were dealt with. After hearing a paper on the negative side, the convention voted that this matter be laid on the table till next year to await further instruction from locals.

Mrs. L. L. Scholefield presented the report on marketing. This report outlined the effort which had been made by the government last year to assist the farmers to market poultry co-operatively. This had meant a great saving to the districts taking part. The egg and poultry branch, under the Department of Agriculture, had handled 225,000 dozen eggs during the year. These eggs had been shipped to the coast, Eastern Canada and to Great Britain. The government during the

year had established government grade for milk and cream, which would mean a better price to those who marketed a high-grade product.

A resolution, which grew out of the report, asked that the convention request legislation insisting that dairy butter be wrapped in wrappers bearing the producer's name, and insisting that merchants handling butter provide suitable storage for it.

Social Service

In the absence of Mrs. M. A. Smith, convener of the Social Service, Miss Kidd presented her report. The report in the main was an account of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Social Service Council of Alberta, held last November. It also drew attention to the deliberate propaganda by the liquor interests to make it appear that existing prohibition laws were not working satisfactorily. Other problems pointed out were: The drug traffic, the problem of the feeble-minded, the dependent children and the case of the unmarried mother.

A resolution followed which reaffirmed the stand of last year's convention on temperance and urging locals to use their influence in the direction of law enforcement. It was urged in this resolution that they carry on education among children and adults to cultivate a still stronger sentiment in favor of total prohibition, and also expressing opposition to government sale of liquor for beverage purposes.

The report on immigration, prepared by Mrs. R. Price, covered the organization and the work done by women in the National Council of Immigration. It drew attention to the fact that while the Women's Council had not actually disbanded, its work would likely be taken over by a board of representatives from the provinces. It also gave in detail the recommendation made by the council as to the strictness of supervision over our immigration work, which is necessary in order that we secure quality in preference to quantity. These recommendations, in brief, were that the immigrant be acquainted with the kind of conditions he was likely to meet; that there be strict medical and mental examination before embarkment; that a doctor with psychiatric training be retained on the staff at London; that care be taken to provide good food at reasonable prices at ports of entry; that a woman act on boards of enquiry dealing with cases of unaccompanied women, and that charges made to immigrant in detention shall not exceed the actual cost, and that the government do not delegate to any non-governmental body its rights of selection and admission.

Honest Textile Marking

Other important resolutions dealt with were: One asking that all goods manufactured in Canada or imported into Canada for sale be marked so as to show the actual percentage of wool. Another asked teachers to make monthly reports of children's work in rural schools. Another asked that when the provincial government appoints the representatives to serve in an advisory capacity to the immigration authorities, that it appoint as one of these a woman who is conversant with life on the farm in view of the fact that it is planned to have a large number of the immigrants settle in the rural districts. One resolution provided that district conferences of secretaries of the U.F.W.A. may be held, so as to make it possible for a greater number to attend and to lower the cost of secretaries' conferences. A resolution asking that amendments be made to the existing Municipal Acts, so as to allow women to vote on bylaws for the herd laws within the municipality, was referred to the Municipal Association for consideration. Another asked that every effort be made to settle international disputes by arbitration rather than war.

The convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta closed on Friday afternoon with the satisfaction of seeing a great amount of important work done. On Friday evening the resolutions from the U.F.W.A. convention were taken to the main convention and presented there by Mrs. Winnifred Ross, of Millet. With only one slight alteration in the wording of one of the resolutions were passed. The resolution

on prohibition drew forth the most discussion but was passed with a very large majority.

The 1923 convention of the U.F.W.A. has passed into history. It was marked by many new features, as all conventions must be if they are to make any progress at all. There were fewer resolutions this year, which is a decidedly good feature, and there were also fewer

resolutions which dealt with trivial matters of no concern to a province-wide meeting. More tolerance was shown for difference of opinion on the matters which came up. The women delegates evidenced a happy sense of humor which helped over difficult moments of wearisome business. Alberta United Farm Women are off to a good start for a successful year during 1923.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 19, 1923.

WHEAT—Market during the week has been featureless, with very little business done in any direction. The situation in Europe still remains serious, and while it does not appear to have much effect on prices at the moment, nevertheless exporters are viewing the situation with uneasiness and any new business seems to be out of the question, the desire being to get all old contracts cleaned up before making any further sales. Should the foreign situation improve and should an improvement be reflected by an enlarged export business, the market seems to be in a position to respond readily thereto. On the other hand, should any evidence of liquidation take place because of any adverse conditions developing abroad, the buying power might prove extremely limited in markets on this side and a sharp decline would undoubtedly take place. Until the situation abroad becomes more settled a conservative attitude would appear to be the safer one to adopt. The cash situation is dull with very little spot wheat changing hands. Some trade in wheat for the opening of navigation, but volume not large.

OATS AND BARLEY—Very dull and without feature. Markets seem firm around present levels, but future prices will depend largely on action of wheat.

FLAX—Prices continue steady with little change in values for the week. Good demand by crushers, especially for seed for shipment to American markets.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Jan. 15 to 20 inclusive	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May 113½	114½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	
July 112½	114½	113½	113½	113½	112½	112½	112½	110½	
Oats—									
May 48½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	48½	45½	
July 47½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	47½	44½	
Barley—									
May 59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	58½	
July 58½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	58½	58½	57½	
Flax—									
May 214	218	216½	217½	218½	219½	215½	215½	189½	
July 211	214½	213½	214½	215½	216½	211½	211½	189½	
Rye—									
Dec. 85½	86½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	88	
July 84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.21½ to \$1.30½; No. 1 northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.28½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.25½; No. 2 northern, \$1.16½ to \$1.24½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.20½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 66½c to 67c; No. 3 yellow, 65½c to 66c; No. 2 mixed, 65½c to 66c; No. 3 mixed, 64½c to 65c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40½c to 42c; No. 3 white, 39½c to 41c; No. 4 white, 37½c to 39½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 57c to 60c; Medium to good, 53c to 56c; lower grades, 50c to 52c. Rye—No. 2, 80½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.91 to \$2.92.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 19—Estimated livestock receipts at the Union stockyards today—Cattle, 1,400; calves, 1,000; hogs, 8,800; sheep, 1,500. Cars, 169.

Beef steers, range of prices—\$6.00 to \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$7.00 to \$8.25.

Butcher cows (heifers) range of prices, \$3.50 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$6.50.

Canners (cutters) range of prices—\$2.50 to \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Butcher bulls, range of prices—\$3.75 to \$5.00; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Veal calves, range of prices, \$5.00 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$9.25.

Stock-feeding steers, range of prices, \$4.00 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs, range of prices, \$6.50 to \$8.40; bulk of sales, \$8.00 to \$8.35.

Sheep and lambs, range of prices, \$10 to \$14.50; bulk of sales, \$13.50 to \$14.50.

Ewes, range of prices, \$3.00 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Wethers, range of prices, \$6.00 to \$9.00.

Bucks, range of prices, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Yearlings—\$9.00 to \$12.50.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd. report as follows for the week ending January 19, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,955; hogs, 5,750; sheep, 330. Last week: Cattle, 3,071; hogs, 10,155; sheep, 192.

Taking the cattle trade as a whole this week it has been a fairly active one. Receipts have been just sufficient to supply the demand and as a consequence prices have been steady to a shade stronger. Top butcher steers are bringing from 5½c to 5½c, with a few outstanding ones at 6c to 6½c; medium to good qualities from 5c to 5½c; common, 4c to 4½c. The run of stocker and feeder steers is very light and prices in consequence are considerably stronger. What few are offering are

WHEAT PRICES

Jan. 15 to Jan. 20 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 15	109	107½	105½	100½	93½	86½
16	110½	108½	106½	101½	94½	87½
17	109½	108	105½	100½	93½	86½
18	109½	107½	105½	100½	93½	86½
19	109½	107½	105½	100½	93½	86½
20	109½	107½	105½	100½	93½	86½
Week Ago	108½	107½	104½	100½	93½	86½
Year Ago	116½	112½	102½	97½	90½	82½

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 15 to 20, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
Jan. 15	77½	46½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	47½	47½	212	206	183	80½	
16	78½	47½	43½	43½	41½	39½	55½	51½	47½	47½	216	210	187	81½	
17	77½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	47½	47½	213½	208½	185½	81	
18	77½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	47½	47½	214½	209½	186½	80½	
19	77½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	47½	47½	215½	210½	187½	81½	
20	77½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	47½	47½	218½	214½	191½	80½	
Week Ago	77½	46½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	47½	47½	214½	207½	184½	81	
Year Ago	76½	44½	40½	40½	38½	38½	55	51½	45	45	182½	178½	154½	83½	

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Port Arthur
Saskatoon
Moose Jaw
Calgary
Fort William, Ont.
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VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
NEW
WESTMINSTER

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OPTIONAL
ROUTES

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JANUARY

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16, 18, 23, 25

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1923

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TWO TRAINS DAILY

For Information Ask The

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

retained their popularity until dwindling supplies, accompanied by advancing prices, forced the trade to turn its attention to the relatively cheaper crossbreds.

In order to get a complete review of what has happened it is necessary to go back 18 months when the British Australian Wool Realization Association held 2,250,000 bales (about 350 pounds to the bale) of surplus Australasian wool, and amongst other accumulations were over 500,000 bales of privately-owned wool in Australia, 100,000 bales of South African wool, and substantial stocks in South America as well as on this continent. At the end of 1922 the British Australian Wool Realization Association's stock of 920,000 bales was all that could be counted a surplus, and this figure compares with 1,890,000 bales in December, 1921. In brief, then the position is, that world consumption of wool today is greater than world production, with the diminishing of that tremendous surplus of 1921, and at one time called a "mountain of wool."

Regarding present consumption of wool, it is estimated that the amount of wool retained in the United Kingdom during 1922 was about 839,000,000 pounds, as compared with an average of 600,000,000 pounds for the five years immediately prior to the war. In the United States the consumption of raw wool for the ten months ending October 31 for the past three years has been as follows:

1922	651,000,000 pounds
1921	523,000,000 pounds
1920	526,000,000 pounds

These figures of the United States consumption of wool are interesting, bearing in mind that they are for ten-month periods, and against an estimated production of home-grown wool in that country of 250,000,000 pounds annually.

In Canada, wool values during 1922 appreciated an average over all grades of approximately ten cents per pound on wool in the grease or natural state; while from all of the above it is reasonable to look forward into 1923 with confidence and to expect from it a sound, healthy market for Canadian graded wool.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKETS

Free Press reports as follows:

Butter and Eggs

Creamery butter, solid, small lots, f.o.b.	
Winnipeg	38c to 38½c
Eggs, from country merchants, f.o.b.	
Winnipeg	25c to 26c
Storage	26c to 28c
Strictly new laid, price to farmers	38c

Poultry

(Dressed, F.O.B. Winnipeg)

Turkeys, No. 1 stock	18c to 20c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	16c to 18c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and under	14c to 16c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	16c to 18c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	12c to 14c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	8c to 11c
Old roosters	8c to 10c
Ducks	14c to 16c
Geese	15c to 16c

Potatoes

10-bus. lots, selling price, per bus.	50c
Car lots, f.o.b. Winnipeg, per bus.	40c

EGG MARKETS

Toronto—Lower, specials, 52c; extras, 50c; firsts, 36c to 37c; seconds, 33c.

Montreal—Fresh jobbing, 50c to 53c; firsts, 38c to 39c; seconds, 34c to 35c.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Unchanged.

Calgary—Lower, egg dealers quoting 36c delivered for local fresh and paying 35c for British Columbia fresh.

British Columbia—Country points, 28c.

Relative Value of Shows

Bert Miner, Mount Elgin, Ont., who has had a wide experience as a breeder of many and various sorts of poultry, contributes the following on the relative value of showing and farm paper advertising as a means of finding a market for pure-bred poultry:

"We have had a great lot of experience in the show business. We found it never paid expenses because we always showed our best birds and very seldom was a young bird fit for breeding purposes after it had been through one show season. And so for the past ten years we have never showed a bird only in our own home town, and as to being effective in advertising and making sales, we consider one dollar spent in a good farm journal will bring more sales than \$25 spent in showing even if you win on every bird. The reason we think so is this, the show is only a splash while an advertisement kept before the people is constant notice to them and at the right season, and there is a right season for stock as well as eggs and the shows never come at the right time to sell eggs and not a very good time to sell stock. But an ad. in a good paper is there before the people just when it ought to be, both for the buyer and the seller. About the only thing to be careful about in advertising is to get a good paper, then be honest both in advertising and dealing with a customer, and you are sure to get value for the money you pay for your ad."

"Co-operation is the laboratory where all the problems of a better social order are being solved."—Jean Jaures.

Ninety eggs pay cost. The 150-egg hen is worth six 100-egg hens.

Pull Out the Root of a Weed and it Dies. Remove the Cause of Disease and it, too, Dies

Remove the cause of a Disease as we do here, and your own body will heal itself then. The natural state of the human body is one of health, and if it becomes sick for some reason you have but to remove the cause of that sickness and the body will cure itself.

There's no use wasting time having your SYMPTOMS TREATED any more than there is any use of cutting the leaves off a weed and expecting it to stop growing. The one is just as sensible as the other.

But when you dig right into the ground—get right under and cut the ROOT of a weed it will surely die. And likewise if we remove the CAUSE of your disease then it will vanish as the dew in the heat of the sun.

That is why we are so successful here—we get to the root of your trouble and remove it, then nature cures.

The X-ray machine which we operate is one of the finest in Winnipeg. With it one may see right through the human body and ferret out troubles which have long been undiscovered. We also make pictures by means of the X-ray so that you can see in Black and White what your trouble really is.

What Our Friends Say About Us

As these letters show, our business is growing because well patients do not hesitate to send their friends to us, proving the efficacy of our methods.

318 Simcoe St., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:

I suffered for over ten years with piles, and used all sorts of treatments, and had two operations, but no cure and only temporary relief. Over two years ago I had you remove them and I had very little pain or inconvenience at the time.

I have not had the least sign of them returning, and I have done all kinds of hard work. You may make what use you wish of this letter, as I am convinced you have the perfect cure for this suffering.

Yours truly,

William F. Whitlock.

169 Watson St., Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. J. P. Thomas.

In reply to yours of recent date, I take great pleasure in most heartily recommending your cure. I was afflicted with piles for a period of forty years, during the greater part of which I suffered greatly, and consequently was unfit to do my work.

I tried a number of remedies, all of which were of no avail, until I accidentally met a former patient of yours who told me of what you had done for him. On his recommendation I looked you up, and am extremely thankful for the cure you made for me, which was about two years ago, since which I have never had a recurrence of my trouble. I am now seventy-eight years old and feel quite strong and hearty since the cure.

During my stay at your hospital there were some twenty-five other patients, a number of whom I have since met, and they express with great satisfaction the cure you made for them.

I might state that your hospital is more like a home than what would ordinarily be looked upon as a hospital, your staff being so kind and thoughtful of the patients.

I would not hesitate in the least to most heartily recommend your treatment for piles to anyone who suffers from this trouble.

Very truly yours,

J. K. Lambert.

Strathclair, Man.

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of October 1, I may say I wish to thank you for your kind remembrance of me, as I have not been troubled with piles since I received treatment, although I worked in seedling time and plowed nearly 100 acres, plowed 30 acres of summerfallow, worked in the harvest with the binder, cut over 100 acres and stooked some, which is not very easy work, so your treatment is good or I would not be able to work like that. I have a good appetite.

I will be glad to give away, to anyone who is suffering, your papers you sent, as a proof of the work you are doing. I will do so with pleasure. Thanking you for past favors and the good curing, I remain,

Yours truly,

Dan McEwen.

Fill out this coupon and mail to us
The Thomas Sanitarium,
175 Mayfair Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:

Kindly send me your literature concerning Nature-Cure methods of removing the CAUSE of disease, and also send me a FREE ANALYSIS BLANK which I will fill out and return to you for Dr. Thomas' free personal opinion respecting my case. I understand that this places me under no obligation, and that I am to be sole judge as to whether Nature-Cure methods are rational and correct.

Name _____

Address _____

Dept. G.G.G. Please write or print PLAINLY.

PILES

In no form of trouble are we more successful than with piles. You can take all the patent medicines that you desire and use all the so-called pile cures and salves to your heart's content, yet you will NEVER be rid of such conditions until your PILES ARE KILLED. The proof of all this is that nothing you have ever done has given you permanent relief.

We kill, and nature removes permanently, every case of piles that we handle with a mild electric current. No surgery, no anesthetics and no confinement to bed. We guarantee and prove results or you need not donate one cent.



X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

If you are sick, one of the first things you should do is to have an X-ray examination by an expert. This will prevent a wrong diagnosis of your case by someone who is not able to look through the body, as is done with the X-ray. Its use may save your many hours, even months of pain, and many dollars. Better be sure than sorry. Be SURE you're right—THEN go ahead. And you can't make sure unless you have had yourself X-rayed not only by one possessing a machine, but also the brains and experience to properly use it and interpret the negatives.

HERE IS A PARTIAL LIST OF DISEASES

with which we are successful. If your particular disease is not listed here, please write and let us know your ailments:

Abscess, Bladder Trouble, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Consumption (first stages), Diabetes, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Female Diseases, Goitre, Gall Stones, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Melancholy, Obesity, Paralysis, Piles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, St. Vitus Dance, Spleen and Spinal Diseases, Tumors, Hysteria, Insomnia, Urinary Disorders, High Blood Pressure, Cancer, Ulcers of the Stomach.

Most diseases can be cured by Nature IF TAKEN IN TIME. Delay is the worst possible thing you can do, for this often makes it impossible to help you when you finally do come.

NO DRUGS—NO SURGERY—NO ANESTHETICS

FEEL THAT SOOTHING CURRENT

How grateful that mild electrical current feels to tired, aching muscles! What great relief it gives when pain has been the order of the day! Our Violet Ray will quiet your nerves as nothing else can.

Suddenly, another current is switched on! And you immediately feel its strong, invigorating tonic effect, stimulating every cell in your body and bringing back the vigor which makes you feel like your old self again.

Swollen joints go down, tired muscles relax and rest, sluggish organs liven up, and dead nerves awake at the magic touch of our shockless electrical currents.

CANCER

Years ago we discovered how to dissolve CANCER. The work is done in a few minutes by means of a local application, a toothpick being the only instrument used, so it is practically painless. No effort is made to cure CANCER, for it must be KILLED, and KILLED AT ONCE, so we DISSOLVE IT. Of course everything depends upon it being taken in time.

ATTENTION—HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE!

We believe that High Blood Pressure is caused and kept up by improper eating, and that nothing will do it material good but a complete change of diet. High Blood Pressure and GAS in the STOMACH and BOWELS are nearly always connected, and they are not only unpleasant but are among the principal causes of Death. If taken in time the cause can be removed.

VITALITY BREAD ERADICATES CONSTIPATION

Vitality Bread is a perfect food, and as such moves the bowels regularly and produces a NATURAL BOWEL MOVEMENT. It has never been known to fail in overcoming the worst cases of constipation in two or three days.

Supplies a plentiful supply of the natural cellulose of the wheat, which the bowels need in order to function properly.

If you are constipated you should surely use it. It also contains plenty of vitamins and is rich in mineral salts. Contains blood and bone-building material. We guarantee that you could live on it indefinitely with nothing but water to supplement it.

Be sure to send for some and try these tasty, dainty cakes of Uncooked Whole Wheat Bread. \$1.00 for two boxes, plus postage on 2½ pounds.

THE **Thomas Sanitarium**
CANADA'S GREATEST NATURE CURE INSTITUTION

(Formerly DRs. AXTELL AND THOMAS)

175 Mayfair Avenue, Dept. G.G.G., Winnipeg, Man.

To Get Here, Take a St. Boniface or St. Mary's Road Car, Get Off at Mayfair, Then Walk about a Block West.